Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The programme of the public meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Hingham has been issued by the Secretary, and it presents a broad field of instructive and useful topics, with an array of talent, scientific and practical, which cannot fail to bring out a large and intelligent body of farmers.

The Board took a new departure at its last annual meeting, by requesting the several agricultural societies to organize Farmers' Institutes within their limits, promising to take hold and help to the extent of its ability. Under this vote about twenty institutes were held in various parts of the Commonwealth last March and April, most of which were attended by the Secretary and by a portion of the members of the Board. The institutes at Springfield by the Hampden Society at Taunton, by the Bristol at Fitchburg, by the Worcester North, four or five by the Worcester West, the one held by the Bradford Farmers' Club, and some others, were well attended and useful gatherings, and they are soon to be repeated in various parts of the State. The Plymouth Society has already held one this fall at East Bridgewater, and others are announced.

But these public meetings are necessarily limited to one day, and are arranged on a smaller scale than this great public meeting of the whole Board. A large and thoroughly organized meeting, with able and distinguished lecturers, is, of course, rather expensive, and it would be impracticable to repeat the public meeting very often on so extensive a scale, without greater means for outlay than the Board has at its command.

The Institute at Hingham is to be held at the Agricultural Hall. This is at some distance from the hotel, but ample accommodations for transportation will be provided. The programme, which we present to-day, contains some strong and attractive features:

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3d.

10 o'clock A. M.—Opening Address by Edmund Hersey, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements

10½ o'clock A. M.—Root and Vegetable Culture A paper by Capt. John B. Moore of Concord. Discussion to follow.

2 o'clock P. M.—The New Agriculture Lecture by Dr. James R. Nichols of Haverhill. Discussion to follow on the topics presented in the lecture.

7½ o'clock P. M.—The Agriculture of Japan. Lecture by Col. William S Clark, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

10 o'clock A. M.—My Farming Experience. A paper by A. W. Paul, Esq., of Dighton. Discussion to follow on the topics presented.

2 o'clock P M—The Legal Rights and Duties of Farmers. Lecture by Hon. Edmund H. Bennett of Taunton. Discussion to follow.

7½ o'clock P. M.—The Recent Researches in Regard to Seeds. Lecture by Prof. George L. Goodale of Cambridge, with illustrations.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

10 o'clock A. M.—The War with Insects. Paper by Dr. Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg Questions and Answers from the Question Box.

2 o'clock P. M.—The Exhaustion of Soils by the Growth of Plants. Lecture by Prof. Levi Stockbridge of Amherst. Discussion to follow.

The meeting is open to the public All are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

A Question-Box will be provided for the deposit of any question upon subjects not included in the programme, and any one who may desire information on any subject relating to the farm, the orchard or the garden, will be at liberty to ask for such information, and may expect to receive it from experts on the particular subject to which the question relates.

Farmers and others who may wish to attend are invited to bring or send specimens of corn, grains, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, for exhibition upon the occasion.

The subject of roots and vegetable culture will be opened by Capt. Moore of Concord, whose skill and practical knowledge in market gardening are well known to all who have ever attended the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Dr. Jas. R. Nichols, editor of the Journal of Chemistry, will lecture on "The New Agriculture," that is on the points that have been settled and established by science and observation and no one should fail to hear it. We need say nothing of the lecture on the agriculture of Japan by Col. William S. Clark, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It will be interesting, of course, everything done by Col. Clark is interesting and instructive, and we may all expect a rare treat on Tuesday evening, the third of December.

Mr. A. W. Paul of Dighton will give a resume of his farming experience on Wednesday morning. Few farmers have been more successful or shown greater thrift and skill than Mr. Paul. Dighton leads the State in small fruit culture, and we are quite sure that Mr. Paul will have something to say that is worth hearing.

Judge Bennett was induced to treat of the *Legal Rights and Duties of Farmers* by the special request of many who want information on this subject. The admirable paper on Farm law read before the Board at the Barre meeting by Mr. Fay, was very widely sought after and read. Judge Bennett will continue the subject, and there are very few more capable of doing it than he. The points will, of course be numerous, and cover a wide ground, and there will be opportunity for questions and discussion.

We need say nothing of the lecture of Prof. Goodale on the latest news with regard to seeds. Those who heard him last fall at Waltham will certainly want to hear him again. Such a subject, lying at the very foundation of all cultivation, will be of great interest, and no one can make it more attractive, or throw greater light upon it, than Prof. Goodale. Let no farmer fail to hear it.

The war with insects will be treated in a plain and popular way by Dr. Jabez Fisher of Fitchburg. He is one of the most careful and intelligent observers in New England, and has had a long and useful experience. No one is so competent to open the subject in a striking and comprehensive way, and we may all expect a rich treat on Thursday morning. Prof. Levi Stockbridge will follow in the afternoon by a lecture on the Exhaustion of Soil, by the growth of plants, a great subject and a lecturer capable of handling it.

Add to the above rapid glance at some of the most striking features of the programme the Question Box where any query can be deposited, with the probability of an answer by some competent expert, and it will be seen that the meeting must be one of great interest. In other sections of the State these meetings are largely attended and very popular. We hope the people of Plymouth county will turn out as well, and take hold and make the meeting a great success. Though not so much of a railroad center as many other places, Hingham is easily accessible by the Old Colony railway, not only from Boston but from Plymouth, and other parts of the south-eastern section of the Commonwealth. Everybody is invited.

JOHN H. KLIPPART.

We regret to be called upon to record the death of the Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Mr. John H. Klippart of Columbus, on the 24th of October. We have known Mr. Klippart for many years, personally and by frequent correspondence, and called at his house to see him, for the last time, as it has turned out, on the 18th of October, less than a week before his death. He was then quite ill, but able to be up and about the house, and as we were leaving he even came to the door, saying that he had been suffering from complete nervous prostration, but was going to get over it. He appeared very confident of this and spoke cheerfully of his work and his prospects.

Mr. Klippart was 55 years old, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1823.

In 1849 he was Postmaster at Osnaburg, Stark county, and in 1853 was associated in editing and publishing the *Democratic Transcript* at Canton.

In 1854 he removed to Cleveland, and was successively editor of the *American Liberal* and *Ohio Farmer*.

In 1856 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and, removing to Columbus, occupied that position to the time of his death, editing the agricultural reports for twenty-two years, and engaging extensively in scientific studies. He was well versed in geology, botany, archæology and anthropology.

Under appointment from Governor Dennison in 1860, he visited Massachusetts and made an important report on the cattle disease prevailing in that State.

In 1865 he was deputed by the State Board of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture at Washington to examine the European institutions for teaching theoretical and practical agriculture, as well as to observe the systems of agriculture practiced in Great Britain and the countries of Continental Europe. His report of his tour of observation, printed in the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1865, contributed largely, if it was not the sole cause, to the introduction of the "Percheron" horse from France. More than $200,000 worth of these horses are now in Ohio.

In 1869 Governor Hayes appointed him as Assistant State Geologist, and he was assigned to the agricultural portion of the survey. This appointment he held with distinction until the expiration of his term.

In 1873 Governor Noyes appointed him one of the Fish Commissioners, and since then he has done a great deal of valuable work in that department. He was an honorary member of many scientific societies in this and foreign countries, and was especially devoted to the advancement of a knowledge of natural history in Ohio.

CUT OR GROUND HAY.

In some places hay is cut into inch and half-inch pieces and ground, for the purpose of feeding cattle, &c., in the belief of its adding to the nutrition of the food. We always doubted this theory, for the reason that hay fed in the usual manner performed all the offices of nutrition, as it was perfectly digested, and there was nothing more to be attained. But in order to sustain our theory, we consulted an old, careful livery-stable keeper, who had many horses, and who, in a long series of years, studied the profit and loss in the various supplies for his stock. He said there was nothing gained in feeding cracked corn, but, on the contrary, there was a loss in the increased price demanded for it. Also, that cut hay was a loss to the extent of the labor, which was by no means a trifle. Good hay—and none other should be fed—is eaten up clean where not too much is given at a time. Oats should be fed whole, mixed with a little bran and moistened. He said he usually gave each horse in the evening, a couple of ears of corn in the cob, and they were greatly relished. His horses were in the best of health, he having lost but two by disease in thirty years.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

AN IMMENSE SALE OF GUANO.

Guano is found only on the west coast of South America; the absence of rain and a high, dry heat seems necessary for its production. Peru, until recently, has had the monopoly of the guano trade. The recent discovery of guano at Mejillones, on the frontier of Chili and Bolivia, has brought forward a competition in this trade—an important fact, inasmuch as the yield of Peruvian guano has certainly fallen off since 1865, although the Peruvian government derives a net annual profit of $20,000,000 from its guano monopoly. There are 100,000 tons of guano exported from Peru in 1873. By a recent treaty, Bolivia and Chili have arranged for the management and equal division of the guano deposit on their frontier, between the 23d and 25th degrees of south latitude, and, on the 15th of January, 1879, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder the enormous amount of 400,000 tons, to be exported at the rate of not less than 60,000 tons a year. The official notice of the Chilian government of this sale has been published in the newspapers of London, Paris, Hamburg, Lima, Santiago and Valparaiso. The sale is to take place in Santiago, the capital of Chili.—*Exchange.*

TO KEEP CIDER.

Knowing the reputation of a successful cider maker for making and keeping cider good, we made a personal request for the process which has so long been a great secret, and we obtained the following hints that will enable any one to keep cider sweet:—Make the cider of good, clean, sound apples, after the weather turns cool; put it in good barrels, perfectly clean, any taint in old barrels will spoil the cider. To a 40 gallon barrel of pure fresh cider put in 6 eggs, whites and yolks well beaten; then add two tablespoonfuls of salt to hasten the clarifying; draw off once a week for three or four times and you will have good cider that will keep good.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Questions & Answers.

INJURED COW.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

A few months since one of my cows cut off—I suppose by stepping upon it—the end of one teat. She was milking at the time and the teat was kept open and the milk drawn off by the use of a quill. It finally healed and she has since had a calf. The orifice in the teat remains open, but she milks very hard. I have heard—rather indefinitely—of some little instrument in the form of a silver tube which can be inserted and after a few applications will remedy the trouble. Do you know of anything that will obviate the trouble? J. W. W.

Newburyport Nov. 8th, 1878.

A milking tube made of German silver may be obtained at Codman & Shurtleff's, Nos. 13 and 15 Tremont Street, with which the milk can be drawn, possibly after its repeated use will dilate the orifice sufficiently to allow the milk to flow easily. In some cases a permanent stricture exists, caused by inflammation. A cutting instrument has been invented which is introduced into the duct in a closed state, afterwards the blade is thrown out when the instrument is withdrawn dividing the material causing the stricture. [ED.

BREWERS' GRAINS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Can you give me information through your paper on the following questions? 1. What do you consider Brewers' grains worth as feed for cows when corn is worth 50 cents per bushel? 2. What is the best way to feed them? 3. Are they injurious in any way? An answer to the above will oblige AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1878.

Brewers' grains are largely used by the milk men within ten miles of the breweries; the brewers sell them at five to ten cents per bushel (their bushel is only about three honest pecks); at this price they are eagerly bought by men who *sell milk*; they force the yield of milk, are loosening to the bowels, and take the place of shorts in feeding but not of corn meal. When shorts can be had at $15 per ton, some milk men prefer them to brewers' grains, and as the grains are wet and heavy, they will not pay to cart long distances, thirty bushels being a heavy load for a horse. The effect of the brewers' grains upon the cows is to force the milk, and if fed moderately with some corn meal, the milk will be of good quality and the cows will not suffer; the temptation, however, is to feed the grains in large quantities without meal, so as to force a large yield of milk of as poor a quality as the market will bear. Cows thus fed are subject to garget or inflammation of the udder, and are often dosed regularly once or twice a week with saltpetre, to keep them in order; we should advise feeding the grains only in moderate quantities, say one-half bushel per day to each cow, with two to four quarts of corn meal and as much good hay as they want. If butter is wanted, or good rich milk, for home use or for particular customers, a better article of milk is made by feeding shorts, roots and meal with hay.—[ED.

PRESERVING CORN FODDER IN TRENCHES.

[Cor. Country Gentleman.]

Absence from home has prevented an early answer to your correspondents on the subject of the growth and preservation of corn fodder. I have used corn fodder grown in drills and broadcast for a great many years, and if short of grass in the summer I always fell back on my corn fodder which gave me all the feed I wanted for cows, horses, pigs and sheep. In the early summer of 1876 I read an account of the preservation of maize in trenches, or, as the French call them, "silos," and at once decided to try the experiment. I sowed five acres in drills about three feet apart, and about one bushel of corn to the acre. This was as late as the first of August, and ere the first week of October it was in tassel and was a good crop. I cut it down with a mowing machine, carried it to a feed or straw cutter, cut it up in inch or two-inch pieces, added about a fourth or fifth portion of straw cut up in the same way, buried it in a silo, and covered it with twelve inches of earth. We opened the first silo on Christmas day, and fed some twenty cows upon it, all eating it with great relish except two, and their portion was greedily eaten, when they left their stalls, by the other cows. The next day all the cows ate their feed and have continued to eat it with great relish ever since. For milking cows, corn fodder takes the preference of all feed that I have ever used. The corn after being sowed was worked twice with the cultivator and was cut down in half a day with the mowing machine. My feed cutter will cut up between three and four tons an hour, and the crop was put in the trenches in less than two days. I should think that the expense of the crop is less than fifty cents a ton, if you leave out the rent of the land and the cost of the manure. These two items are arbitrary, and that of manure can only be determined by experience.

In the construction of silos or trenches every person will make them to suit himself. I had a larger quantity of fodder this season, and I made a silo about 40 feet long, 10 1-2 feet wide at the top, 7 1-2 feet at the bottom and 5 1-2 feet deep. It is three feet above the level and was much higher when first made. The great point in preserving green food, is to protect against the oxygen of the atmosphere, which destroys it. A gentleman of much intelligence suggested to me that to build silos for the preservation of green food for every farm in our Atlantic States, would cost as much as the railroads of the country have cost. This may be so, but as every farmer will, with his own oxen and scraper, do the most of the work, the capital of the country will not be called upon.

By high farming in France, an immense product per acre has been made of corn fodder—80 tons or more has been claimed per acre. I have no question but that that or a greater amount can be produced here. I am, however, inclined to believe that if every farmer will put five per cent. of his acreage into corn fodder, in drills three feet apart, with a bushel of corn to the acre, and work his corn with a cultivator, he will get twenty or more tons to the acre, which will keep all his stock and give him more milk and better milk than he ever had before. F. M. *Ellicott City, Md.*

SPAYING HEIFERS.

The veterinary editor of the *National Live Stock Journal*, in speaking of spaying heifers, says it is a pretty nice surgical operation, and should not be trusted to any one but a skillful, practical veterinarian, or one who has studied it under practical instructions. There is no doubt of the beneficial effect of spaying upon the disposition to fatten, when skillfully done. It has been performed so many times with perfect safety, that there can be no doubt of its feasibility and profit, when experts shall be numerous enough, and near at hand. It is now mostly a question of expense to get an expert to perform the operation. At the experimental farms of our agricultural colleges, this operation should be practically taught by the veterinary professor, and in a few years expert operators would be widely distributed.

Correspondence.

HOME MADE FERTILIZERS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The very interesting "barn lecture" of Dr. Nichols, published in the *Ploughman*, Nov. 9th, should be carefully read and studied by every farmer, who wishes to use considerable quantities of artificial fertilizers. It appears from his lecture and prices given therein, that there is a profit of about ten dollars per ton in preparing superphosphate of lime at home, as compared with the prices charged for it in market. This is enough to induce any farmer to undertake the manufacture who intends to use considerable amounts, as the process is simple and easily learned.

Most farmers, however, who only wish to use small amounts of artificial fertilizers, will prefer to buy them ready prepared and pay the manufacturer's profit, rather than take the trouble to provide the materials separately and mix them.

The economical application of chemical manures is a question of great importance, and as yet very imperfectly understood, although we are fast learning many important facts about it. It is as impossible to compound a fertilizer that shall be equally economical upon all soils, as it is to mix a medical prescription, which shall cure everybody of any disease. The constitution of each patient and the wants of each soil, and of the crops to be produced upon it, and which have been lately taken from it, must all be taken into account. The experiments lately made by Prof. Atwater in Connecticut, as well as those of other experimenters, show conclusively that there are many soils that are so well supplied with potash, that to apply it artificially, is to throw away so much money value. These soils are generally of a clayey nature, or in the neighborhood of rocks rich in potash, like some granites and shales.

Again, the most costly of all ingredients of the artificial manures is nitrogen, amounting to about two-thirds or one-half the whole value of many standard fertilizers. The indications are very strong indeed, that this element may be supplied by green manuring, or clover raising and feeding without purchasing any nitrogenous manure. Further experience will settle this point more definitely. Meanwhile it is safe to advise every farmer to raise all the clover he conveniently can. The importance of this crop is well understood in New York and the Middle States, where clover is the main dependence in preparing land for wheat or corn. Where nitrogen is to be supplied by purchase, it will, in many cases, be cheaper to supply the deficiency by buying and feeding strong nitrogenous food, such as tallow scraps, linseed cake, cotton seed cake, etc. This will depend largely upon the circumstances of each farmer, as regards keeping stock and the profit to be gained in keeping them. In England and some parts of New York, some farmers fatten steers on purchased food and think they are well paid, if the product of meat pays for the food and labor, depending for profit on the manure only.

Farm-yard manure chemically considered is extremely bulky, and contains small amounts of plant food. Dr. Voelker' researches give in 1,000 pounds, only 6.43 lbs. of nitrogen, worth at 25 cents per pound, $1.60. Phosphoric acid, 3.18 pounds, at 10 cents, 31 cents, and potash, 12.04 pounds, at 5 cents, 60 cents; in all, $2.51. A cord of manure will weigh on the average, about 4,000 pounds, and would be worth by the above estimate, $10.04 per cord. This was "Fresh long Dung." It had lain in the manure pit about fourteen days, and was a mixture of horse, cow and pig manure, mixed with straw litter.

Thus it will be seen that manure is still about as cheap as any fertilizer that can be had in market, and will be used wherever it can be had in sufficient quantity; its beneficial action in retaining moisture in dry weather, thus enabling crops to withstand drouth, and its mechanical effects in loosening the soil and making it porous, being unattainable by chemical manures and very important items in estimating its comparative value. Wherever good manure that has not suffered by over heating, can be delivered on the farm at less than ten dollars per cord, it is cheap, as compared with any chemical fertilizer in the market, and the use of chemicals should be confined to such places as cannot be supplied with enough stable manure, or to special application to growing crops where it is impossible to apply the more bulky stable dung, and where immediate effects are sought for without much regard to expense. W. D. P.

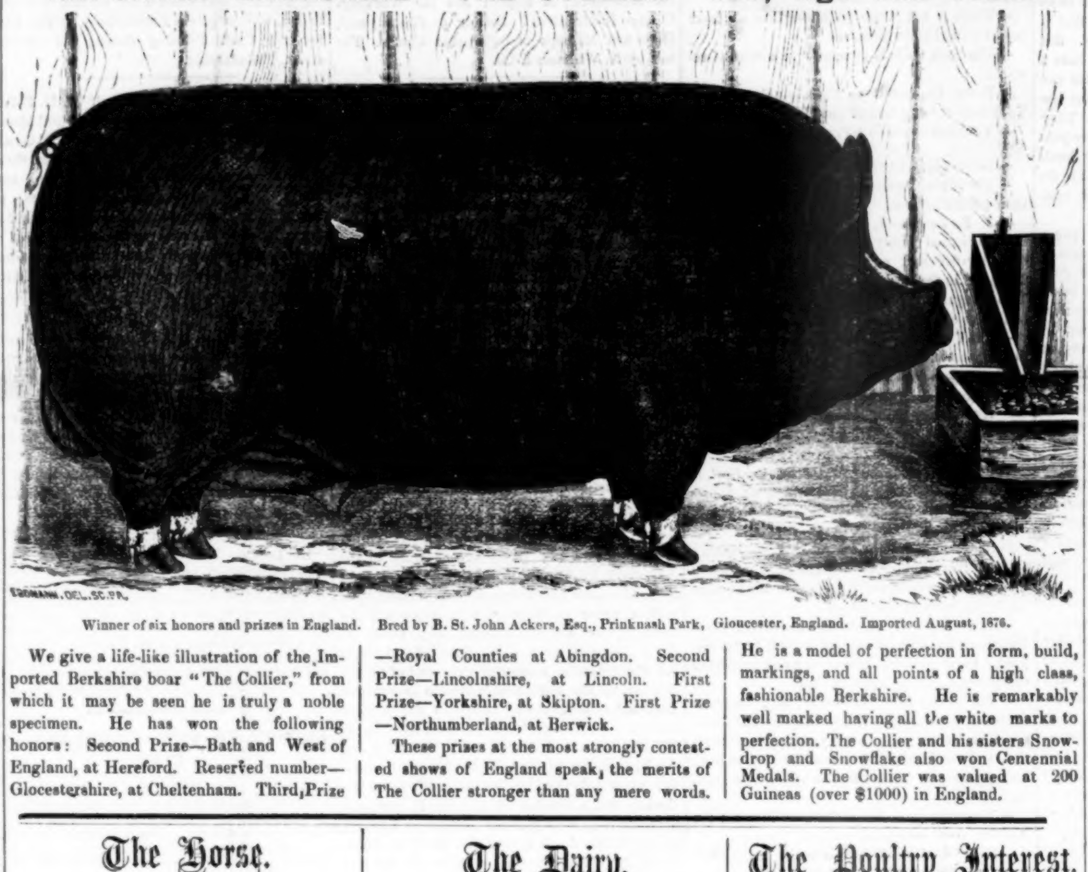
HOW TO MANAGE BONES IN A SMALL WAY.

A great deal of valuable fertilizing material is lost or wasted by reason of unacquaintance with cheap and handy ways of utilizing it. This is particularly true of bones, considerable quantities of which lie about and are accessible to farmers and gardeners, but are not used because no cheap way of making them available is known. Now, half a ton or so of bones may be readily reduced to a fine powder every winter by burning them, a few at a time, in the kitchen stove. Have a box or basket handy, and having collected a pile of bones and placed them where they will not be buried in snow or covered with ice, keep the box or basket filled with them in the shed. Put five or ten pounds in the stove with the wood during the day, the next morning when the ashes are taken up, the bones will be found mostly in a pulverulent condition. Any incompletely burned pieces may be left in the stove until the next day. This will quadruple the value of the ashes as a fertilizer, at no expense except that of a little trouble. The bone-ash thus produced is about half the weight of the raw-bones, and its commercial value is about $40 a ton.—*Rural New Yorker.*

☞ Do not use axe or hatchet in pruning fruit trees, unless you are going to chop down the tree. A sharp pruning knife, and a good saw, are the tools for orchard pruning. Having these, use them with discretion. Leave the heads of the trees as well furnished as possible, having due regard to equal light to be distributed among the branches and leaves. There are more orchards ruined by over-pruning than by no pruning at all.

☞ Every farmer may not be able to reach the maximum of production, yet he can make his land produce what he needs and what an accommodating market will pay him well for, when he has it in excess of home wants. No farmer in the land, however poor his soil may be at the outset, has any excuse for not making every acre contribute to his own and the general good.

IMPORTED BERKSHIRE "THE COLLIER" 957, Age Two Years.



Winner of six honors and prizes in England. Bred by B. St. John Ackers, Esq., Prinknash Park, Gloucester, England. Imported August, 1876.

We give a life-like illustration of the Imported Berkshire boar "The Collier," from which it may be seen he is truly a noble specimen. He has won the following honors: Second Prize—Bath and West of England, at Hereford. Reserved number—Glocestershire, at Cheltenham. Third Prize—Royal Counties at Abingdon. Second Prize—Lincolnshire, at Lincoln. First Prize—Yorkshire, at Skipton. First Prize—Northumberland, at Berwick.

These prizes at the most strongly contested shows of England speak, the merits of The Collier stronger than any mere words. He is a model of perfection in form, build, markings, and all points of a high class, fashionable Berkshire. He is remarkably well marked having all the white marks to perfection. The Collier and his sisters Snowdrop and Snowflake also won Centennial Medals. The Collier was valued at 200 Guineas (over $1000) in England.

The Horse.

THE THEORY OF BREEDING.

The breeding of horses or horned cattle is surrounded with some degree of uncertainty. There are blanks as well as prizes in breeding ventures. The breeder requires good sense, and plenty of it, to secure the prizes. The first consideration is to select pure-bred animals with a sound inheritance, that they may transmit a vigorous constitution unimpaired to their descendants. Animals with a sickly inheritance will perpetuate their defects to a feeble offspring. The breeder selects the sire and dam which lay the foundation of all improvement in the breed. He must see that they have a rich inheritance from sound ancestors, to protect his stock from diseases that will depreciate their value and destroy their usefulness. It may be said that the good foundation produces the winner, just as the good send off wins the race. Hereditary law entails the capacity to perform great tasks to the successors in blood. Where the sire and dam have been gifted with great speed from a long line of powerful ancestors, the colts must inherit the same capacity, agreeable to hereditary law; nothing short of gross mismanagement can prevent it. All after their kind, is an axiom as old as the art of breeding.

The records of the turf show that seven-eighths of the celebrated trotters that have appeared upon the race-course, come down from distinguished trotting ancestors. These facts are important as illustrating the true theory of breeding. Upon the hypothesis that the pure blood of the progenitors is essential to success in the stud, we should trace out the pedigree to see that no diseased subjects have crept in to corrupt the parents. A single diseased cross would show its effects in the course of reproduction. It is the source of glanders, heaves, ringbones, spavins, and other diseases that fill the land with cripples. An examination of the pedigrees of distinguished trotters will show their intimate relation to each other, and the great number of inbred crosses to trotting families, which forces the conclusion that they derive their speed from a common ancestry. The stallion may trot fast enough to gain a public reputation as a great performer, still he may derive his speed from a single line of descent. This would make him a chance horse, without a fixed inheritance. Such a sire would not be likely to entail his speed on many of his descendants. The brood mare that cannot trot fast, but stays well, that comes down from a trotting family, would be more certain to breed trotting colts than the very fast mare without any pretensions to the trotting inheritance. The longer the lines of trotting descent in the pedigree, and the more numerous and swift the progenitors are, the greater will be the chances of the colts inheriting speed. This rule is subject to so few exceptions that it has become an established law in propagation. Acquired qualities, as well as congenial instincts, descend to the issue. This may be illustrated in the trained dog that points out the game for the hunter to shoot, without rushing it up according to its natural instinct. This is an acquired quality, which becomes hereditary and is transmitted as regularly as any natural propensity.

Mental faculties or brute instincts are subject to improvement by skillful breeding, the same as muscular form or fleet action. Form is beauty, action is superiority. The mental and physical forces co-operate in the act of locomotion. Good form would be useless without the will power to direct the nerve force to put the muscles in motion. Speed depends upon the capacity of the nerves to generate sufficient force and convey it to the muscles in rapid succession as fast as it is expended in the act of progression. The nerves and muscles are instruments of motion. The nerves act as the motive power, the brain—the seat of the will—directs this force to the levers that move the body. The harmonious action of these elements gives endurance. The greater the motive power generated in the shortest possible time, the faster will the machine be moved. The vital and physical powers operate together upon the principle of lever purchase, with mechanical force, to prevent muscular exhaustion in the act of progression.

The eye cannot discover the internal organization by outward signs, so as to determine the value of the stock before they are matured, hence we must rely upon pedigree, performance, or some manifestation of muscular action in the parents to foretell the character of their produce. Good temper, or kind disposition, is of vital importance in all breeds. Good disposition results from an even-balanced brain. Kindness must be bred in the constitution, to come out in obedient action. The vicious brute is dangerous and becomes worthless from an ungovernable temper. Vice is hereditary, and descends to the issue as regularly as any of the good qualities. The trotting instinct is a mental disposition to exert the physical powers to the utmost extent—when bred in the bone it will come out in the flesh. The nervous-tempered animal will often nick with a sire of the opposite temperament; and in such case they will breed together better than two of the same temperament. The well-bred dam, with good temper, fine form, and superior action, stinted to a sire her equal in inheritance, will produce a foal equally good. When the subjects are raised to the highest state of health and vigor by artificial cultivation, they will produce their superiors. This is the *theory* of improving the breed of horses. Superior condition of parents, at the time of conception, lays the foundation of all improvement.—*Live Stock Journal.*

☞ Pigs and poultry, when in confinement, need some fresh green food, and a few chopped cabbages or corn fodder will be greatly relished.

The Dairy.

CHEESE IN SMALL DAIRIES.

For making cheese under any circumstances, a few things are absolutely necessary. One must have a vessel large enough to hold the milk. It may be any clean tub, boiler or kettle. A wooden tub is best, because it will lose the least heat while standing. There must be means for warming, which can be supplied by a cook stove. Rennet for coagulating the milk must be provided and soaked beforehand. A strong hoop for pressing the curd, with a capacity of at least six cubic inches for every quart of milk used, and power for pressing equal to at least the weight of a ton. These being provided, warm the milk in any convenient way, without burning, to about 84 degrees and add rennet enough to have it begin to curdle in fifteen minutes, and cover the milk to keep it from cooling. The quantity of rennet to use must be found by trial. When the curd has become so hard as to cleave before the finger when passed through it, it should be cut with a blade that will reach to the bottom of the vessel into columns an inch or so square, and then covered again to let the whey separate. After it has stood fifteen or twenty minutes, the whey which can be conveniently removed may be dipped off, and the curd carefully broken with the hands into pieces the size of chestnuts, or even finer. When this is done the whey which has been dipped off, or what is better, an equal bulk of water, heated to 150 degrees may be turned into the curd and stirred enough to make all parts of the curd warm up alike. The curd should again be covered to prevent cooling, and left standing fifteen or twenty minutes, or as long as it can be without sticking firmly together, when the whey may again be dipped off, the curd broken up fine again, and more hot whey or water turned on and mixed evenly so as not to rile the whey and waste the richness of the curd. Cover the curd again and repeat the operation till the mass is raised to blood heat. The stirring should be repeated often enough to prevent the pieces of curd from adhering and the whole covered and left standing for the curd to harden. When it has stood so long as to become hard enough to squeak between the teeth, or spring apart readily when pressed in the hand, the whey may be at once dipped off, and the curd drained on a strainer-cloth laid over something which will allow the whey to run away steadily, like a large sieve or a basket. When the curd has been stirred till it is freed from whey, and becomes a little cool, and the large lumps broken up fine so it will receive salt about alike, salt at the rate of one ounce for each ten quarts of milk. Mix the salt thoroughly through the curd, and then put to press. As soon as the curd is well stuck together so it can be handled safely, remove it from the press, put on a new press cloth, turn the under side up, fold the cloth evenly over it and press again till the press is wanted for the next day's cheese. Upon taking it from the press let it stand an hour or two till it becomes dry, then rub it over with some soft grease, and turn and rub daily till it is cured, which will be in from 30 to 60 days. On small cheese, for home use, no bandage will be required. The surface must be greased often enough to keep it from drying and checking.—*Lewiston Journal.*

THE VALUE OF THE GUENON MILK MIRROR.

Taken with a good udder and milk veins, good digestive functions and capacity for food, good health and thrift, the Guenon Milk Mirror is a valuable indication of both the quantity and duration of the flow of milk. This seems to be demonstrated by the experience of thousands who have given the subject careful study, and I have never yet met the man who ridiculed it, and called it "folly," who was able intelligently even to outline the prominent types. The number of calves which do well or ill as milkers, very nearly as indicated by their milk mirror, is so large, that one of the principal practical uses to which a knowledge of the Guenon system can be applied is in selecting calves to raise—and of course to those who buy cows it comes equally well in use.—*American Agriculturist.*

USEFUL HINTS.

At the last meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Dr. A. S. Heath read the following paper:

A successful club must have short, pithy, pertinent speeches. A chairman active, discriminating and independent; not afraid to suppress nonsense, garrulity or vulgarity. He should know that what is gracefully done is easily and inoffensively done.

Soils, like silks, are best when fine. A part of the same field (similarly treated), when finely pulverized, will yield fully one-third more of every kind of crop than the other part cultivated in a slovenly way.

An orchard, to be made fruitful and have large, luscious fruit, must be deeply cultivated between the rows, but not too near the trees, and receive a liberal supply of barnyard manure and fertilizer as a top dressing in the spring, with a good mulching in November every year.

Economy and humanity both teach us that to cook food for all animals aids mastication, promotes digestion and saves the raw material.

Deep ploughing aids nature's chemical action, æriates the soil, promotes the absorption of ammonia, prevents drouth, and drains wet soils.

☞ Mixed grasses produce the best pastures, and no difference is discovered between the milk produced on the so-called grain farms and that produced on farms devoted entirely to grass and permanent pasture; but the milk from high, dry lands, is superior to that from the low lands.

The Poultry Interest.

EGGS FROM DIFFERENT BREEDS OF POULTRY.

Fanny Field, a lady correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, says that "after repeated experiments with the different varieties of fowls, and comparisons with others who have experimented in the same direction, I have concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

"Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

"Dark Brahmas—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

"Black, White, and Buff Cochins—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

"Plymouth Rocks—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

"Houdans—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

"La Fleche—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

"Black Spanish—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

"Leghorns—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

"Hamburgs—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

"Polish—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

"Bantams—eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

"I regret very much that I did not keep account of the cost of food consumed by each variety."

Floriculture.

ROSES IN POTS.

The ever-blooming roses are best for house culture in pots, because they bloom quicker and more continuously than any of the others, and besides this, their style and habit of growth is more bushy and better adapted to the purpose. They can be kept nicely with other growing plants, and with proper attention to their requirements will bloom freely. (1) Do not use to large pots—if possible, not more than three or four inches. The rule is, one size larger than the plants have been grown in. The smaller the pot—provided, of course, it is large enough to contain the plant—the quicker and stronger the plant will start. It is very difficult to get a small plant to live and grow in a large pot. A rose will not bloom much till the pot is well filled with roots; therefore, small pots facilitate quick bloom. If the pots are old, they should first be thoroughly washed. If new, they should first be soaked in water, otherwise they will absorb the moisture from the plant. (2) Have good rich soil—mellow and friable. That made from old decomposed sods is best. If manure is used, it should be old and thoroughly composted; fresh manure is injurious. (3) Put some bits of broken crockery, charcoal, or other similar material, in the bottom of each pot to facilitate drainage, then enough fine earth to raise the plant to a proper height. It should not be much deeper than it was before. Next put in the plant and spread out roots as near their natural position as possible; then fill in fine earth and press firmly down with the hand. When done the pot should not be quite full; a little space is needed for water. (4) When well potted, water thoroughly, and if the sun is strong shade for a few days; then give full light and air. Though the plant should not be allowed to wither for want of water, the earth should get moderately dry before watering again. Too much water is worse than not enough. Very little water is needed until the plant starts to grow.—*Guide to Rose Culture.*

SMILAX.

Smilax is an exceedingly graceful vine, with glossy, green-ribbed leaves, and is now more extensively used than any other plant for decorating parlors, the hair, and for trimming dresses. With a little care it can be grown successfully as a house-plant. The vine does not require the full sun, but will grow well in a partially shaded situation. It can be trained on a small thread across the window or around the pictures. Grown from both seeds and bulbs. Pot the bulbs as soon as received, watering but little until you see signs of growth. They grow very rapidly, and should always have strings to twine on. Give plenty of fresh air, but be careful and not let a direct draft of cold air blow upon the vines, as they are very tender when young. Give them a warm place, and they will amply repay all care. When growth is complete the foliage will turn yellow. Then gradually withhold water, and allow the bulbs to dry. They then can be put in some dry, cool place. After they have been in this dormant state six or eight weeks they will begin to show signs of life, and then are ready for another season's growth.—*Vick's Magazine.*

☞ Buckwheat, which can be bought at this season of the year very low, is one of the best articles of food that can be fed to pigeons. It is very fattening, and the young ones thrive much better when it is fed. At first it should be fed in small quantities, given with other food. A well-known fancier stated that he had been very successful in raising a large number of pigeons this season, and accounts for it from feeding buckwheat.

☞ Nothing will more impair next year's crop of hay than overstocking the meadows in the Fall. Innumerable hoofs beat down and loosen the exposed roots of the aftermath, and the severe frosts, ever active agents of destruction to the interests of the farmer, will kill much more grass in the winter than if the land was otherwise managed now.

NOTES ON EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

NUMBER II.

BY T. W. SILLOWAY, A. M.

Special Correspondence of the Mass Ploughman.

Our ocean voyage continued, and next came Friday, and that passed into night, which in turn merged into Saturday, followed by Sunday, and much was this day like the one before described; and so along till 6 P. M., when the monotony was broken by one of the officers confidentially saying that he thought he saw land. Of all intelligence conveyed to a tourist this is most welcome. One of the passengers—nameless here—looked to the left far ahead, and really saw what the officers did; but to the less disciplined or sea educated eyes it appeared to him a ship, and so he declared; but in an half hour from then, sounded from stem to stern the intelligence of discovered land, and then the fancied distant ship had been transformed into a dim appearing, lofty, but small mountain, and it was the Skellig Rocks, the first seen land of Ireland, fifty miles from Cape Clear. Next passing on came to view Dursey Island, with its "Bull, Cow and Calf" rocks, and then alas for us waiters and watchers, night came and we must forbear.

At 4 o'clock A. M. on that next fine Easter Monday morning, April 22d, a good company on deck saw plainly on the left, and not far away, the veritable and good land. There lay the grand old mountains of Munster and Fastnet Rock, a pyramidal formation standing majestic in the water five miles or so out from the high, sombre, dark, rocky coast. Then next a good lighthouse came to view, desolate but surrounded by an indescribable beauty. Soon we pass into George's Channel. The land is treeless, but clothed with an elegant verdure. The surf beats wildly and unhindered against its rocky ramparts. Here and there, nestling cosily on the hillsides, are small Irish cabins, one story high, of stone plastered and whitewashed, with thatched roofs; a very few small windows and a single door. Next appear the Martello towers of stone, some twenty-five feet in diameter, and perhaps forty feet high, designed as a sort of fortress, having formerly if not at present cannon on its level and it may be revolving top. And now appear fresh evidence of civilization in the fishing boats with tan-colored sails, and here we arrive at a little hamlet of "paddies," Crooked Haven, the seat of the telegraph, to signal to Queenstown. We next pass Old Kinsale Head; in less than an hour more Daunt's Rock, with its bell buoy, and after that a sail of five miles carries us to the opening into Queenstown harbor.

END OF THE VOYAGE.

It is now 5 o'clock A. M. Our good ship for the first time in eight days shuts off steam, her pace slackens, and as though while not tired, yet willing to rest, floats leisurely. How majestic and calm! The small "tender" steamer is alongside, and now what scenes! How others retire before this. The hurry, the bustle, the good nature everywhere manifest. A veritable "Paradise regained." No matter for trodden upon corns, nor lack of respect for dignity or age. Every one destined for a landing minds his own business. Never was work of the kind done better; all the Queenstown passengers on board the Tender and start for their desired haven. The "City of Richmond" starts her machinery, moves on, and is soon lost to view on her journey of eighteen hours to Liverpool; but we on board the small steamer are full of life and admiration of the sights and sounds. Have just passed through the great opening two miles across, and one mile deep or through, and so are inside the harbor lines. In passing, on our left were high, beautiful, verdant hills, and on the right higher ones crowned with chalk white buildings, the lighthouse and its keeper's dwelling, the grounds walled in with a wal white like the buildings, resembling fairy work in that setting of emerald, and now opens an expanse of great extent and rare beauty. "No finer harbor in the world can there be," think and ejaculate all, at that early day when few if any of the party had traveled, and "no finer in the world is there," say we now that we have gone a good part of the world over.

QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.

To the right encircling, and on a magnificent scale stretch the grand green hills on a curved line for five miles, these half enclosing a vast basin five miles long and three miles wide; as before named, verdant, and well dotted over here and there with single stone shanties, and as white as snow, and about promiscuously in profusion is the Furze, a shrub in general appearance not much unlike our savin, in full bloom with a profusion of chrome yellow blossoms, fragrant and like the odor of a ripe peach. A few groves intermingle and thus a finished look is given, inclining the beholder to call all perfect and needing no change. To the left is a similar scene though more broken in outline and less extended. There appears a sublime repose and feminine beauty to the right and along around the shore to the town, but on the left is a masculine effect; a sort of vigorous business air obtains. In the foreground of this side of the harbor and not far from the shore are magnificent islands, on which are the barracks, the penetentiary for eight hundred convicts, the naval store houses, etc., four or five stories high. All modern, and even elegant but appropriate looking stone edifices, built, as all such things are "regardless of expense." In front of the opening to the harbor and two miles away lies the town itself, containing 10,039 inhabitants, and till 1849 was called the "Cove of Cork." In that year in commemoration of a visit of Queen Victoria, it took the name of Queenstown. We are for the first time inside a harbor of English waters, and at the land of the shamrock and soil of the Emerald Isle. Only the person who has sailed, and waited, and Columbus-like watched the approach to land, and has read and thought well about the "Old Country" can know the feelings that fill the breast of one about to land. This pleasant anticipation here begun to be realized. Fancy resolves itself into reality and fact. He is about to "know how it is himself," and as no one can know for him.

QUEENSTOWN.

As we approached the town it lay stretched out in front to our right and left, and rising by abrupt terraces or cross streets parallel to and from the water to a great height, with few or no streets upward. The wharves were of wood, and these which partook largely of the nature of a quay or embankment along the line of the water, were old and more or less decayed in appearance as were many of the buildings in its vicinity. The houses to the right of our landing and along shore, and so continuing up for quite a distance along on the hill were of the usual stone construction mostly of one and some two stories high. The streets very narrow, and far from being cleanly kept. The rear yards of the houses as they back up against the hill are very small, and as one walks through a street elevated and into another of like situation he looks down into these dirty and at times filthy back yard enclosures and on the roofs of the houses, he is led instinctively to pity the occupants, for there is presented the evidence of poverty, as well as squalor and wretchedness. To the left of the landing and above the portion of the town named is a better population and condition. The principal avenue and business portion of the place is at hand. A wide, clean, and properly built thoroughfare, used more or less as a stand for teams, market place, &c., stretches for a fourth of a mile, with stores of fair capacity and good variety and a few of more than average style prevails. The buildings are nearly all of stone of some kind, light in color and three or four stories high. From the nature of the land, and intermingled as the buildings above the main street are with gardens, trees, etc., a very picturesque appearance is presented, and the temptation cannot here be resisted to say that the view of the great basin or harbor from any of these elevated streets is indescribably grand. The streets here and especially the roads are well McAdamized and clean. At the centre of the town has just been roofed in a very large and elegant Roman Catholic cathedral built of dark lime stone and in the decorated gothic style of architecture.

OBSERVATIONS.

One peculiarity of the place is a general lack of fruit trees in the gardens. The common dark-leaved ivy abounds, and is found growing wild on road walls, and along the roadsides in great profusion. As a front yard or lawn shrub, fuschias, such as are raised in America in pots as a house plant were common, and often in large clumps like our elder, some six or eight feet high. Another peculiarity was an absence of the use of clothes lines, but instead, the practice of spreading out newly washed clothes on the grass with small stones to keep them from being blown away. Another thing and one of much interest was the common, the general use of diminutive donkeys in smallish carts, and these used by boys and often girls from eight to sixteen years old, for common porterage. Invariably they are used for milk wagons. An oak tank holding half a barrel, straight sided, but some larger at the bottom than the top, with a cover and padlock, the measure hanging on one side, straw in behind, and at the front end sits the boy or girl driving. These donkeys are usually of a cream color or gray. All are cheap and coarse looking, and a majority of them aged, with hair two-thirds worn off. They are the very personification and embodiment of good nature, and do their work remarkably well; so far as real value is concerned they are "worth their weight in gold," though costing when in best condition, not more than ten dollars each. Witnessing their endurance and patience, the great services they render, the small amount of recompense they have while living, I am largely inclined to the opinion that as a result of the working of the great laws of cause and effect—compensation surely,—that we may expect for them good conditions in the Indian Hunting Grounds. They are angels in disguise, and I wish they were in use in America as common as they are here. One more custom that attracted attention was the public wells built in especial parts of the town. They are no more nor less than enclosed springs of water, or it may be large square reservoirs supplied by pipes; the places are from six to ten feet square, a few feet deep, a descent to which is made by stone steps into the stone covered rooms. The people using them for the most part carry the water thence to their houses in earthen jars holding some two or three gallons. The water is carried by girls and women, I think seldom by boys or men, at least we could see none engaged in the service, but hundreds of women and girls. As may be imagined, considering the filthy nature of a large per cent. of the people who thus obtain the water, it is necessary to have a sign up at each, declaring the enforcement of law and heavy penalty on any one who dips a dirty or questionable thing in one of the wells, or in any way interferes with the purity of the water. Signs render a large service in the place, and some of them make queer statements, at least so they appeared to Americans. For instance, one reads:

"Here Margaret Ahearn is licensed to sell tobacco."

The few street letter boxes had this inscription

"Cleared at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., and on Sundays at 5 P. M."

At 2 P. M. this same day, with some reluctance we left what was to us as a whole, a place of interest, and took the nice little black painted steamer Erin, for a sail up from this former lower harbor of Cork, to that city itself.

BARRELING APPLES.

Nothing is gained by the frauds which are attempted to be practiced in the popular way of barreling apples—nice fair ones at each end of the barrel and knotty, and small and indifferent ones in the middle. It has been practiced so long, that no one expects anything else. But if some one would put up honest barrels of apples, by sorting and carefully selecting, in a few years by branding, any fruit grower could establish such a reputation that his apples would command double price. The present way has become too thin a fraud to be longer practiced by any good man. The right way is to carefully sort those uniform in size and quality, and place in clean new barrels carefully by hand; begin packing by placing a tier of apples with their ends to the closed head of the barrel, then fill up without bruising the fruit; shake down thoroughly, and fill the barrel so full that the head must be pressed in with a lever, flattening the last tier of apples. The fruit must be pressed so firmly that it will not move in handling. After heading up, place the barrel in some cool, shaded position, there to remain until in danger of freezing; finally remove to a dry cellar or fruit-room, where a temperature just above freezing is maintained. Packed in this manner apples will keep soundly until the season of ripening arrives, when they should be consumed.—*Iowa State Register.*

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

THANKSGIVING.

Next week is Thanksgiving Week again, and its coming is hailed with all the old satisfaction. Families will be getting together as in former days, and the fires on the hearth will reflect their bright and cheery flames in the family circles as of old. Being a peculiarly New England institution, the time probably brings more delightful reflections to the natives of these six States than to those of any other. As a transplant to Western soil Thanksgiving is of course more or less of a success, but it is to be enjoyed most sincerely on the spot of its origin. The family reunions which it brings about are by far the most precious of all its distinctive features. It may justly be called the patron of domestic life, and the promoter of home sentiments. The reflection which is present in all minds during the year, that there is one day on which all hearts are drawn together in kindred groups and a common feeling rules those who are of one blood, has a great deal more to do with the diffusion of sound and sweet domestic morals than almost anything besides. Thanksgiving has become much expanded in its meaning and liberalized in its expression, since its original establishment by the Puritan fathers; and in this our day, it is made to include what is largely social as well as what is strictly religious. We hail the return of the dear old Anniversary with sincerest delight, and invoke for its approaching observance an union of all those better domestic feelings which find their expression around bountiful boards and glowing hearths.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

It will be paid, of course, although it had not been at the time of our going to press. In the act appropriating the five and a half millions, Congress left it to the discretion of the President to pay it or not, after suitable explanatory correspondence had been held with the British Government. Doubtless the object of affixing such a condition to the appropriation was, that the British Government might fairly understand the sentiments of our people in reference to its exaggerated dimensions, and also to force that Government, in the very act of accepting the award to virtually assent to the criticism which our Government made upon it. It makes very little difference what is thought in England of our declining to pay over the money until such time as we can have first asserted the views which we deliberately hold respecting the whole transaction. We should be guilty of doing a wrong to ourselves if we did not make our own judgment of the matter preliminary to any payment. As it now stands, the people of the United States can hardly be said to understand the whole business until the correspondence shall have been fully laid before them. According to Secretary Evarts' published despatch, however, we are arguing so strongly against the award that it becomes difficult to see how we can finally pay it at all.

BEACONSFIELD AT BAY.

The British Premier has now mounted a still higher horse than he has been riding. A committee of a popular character was recently organized to wait upon him and solicit a formal interview in relation to Afghanistan affairs; and he has written a letter in reply to their chairman, in which he says that he cannot perceive what useful purposes can be served by a more extended expression, through a deputation from the Committee, of the opinions which its chairman and others have so often and so fully explained in regard to the assembling of Parliament. He answers to them that in the event of hostilities in India, the government would of course advise the Queen to communicate to Parliament as the act regulating the relations of the Crown with India may seem to require. This he judges to be as constitutional and satisfactory a method of meeting the emergency, if such it is, as a series of memorials and deputations. The committee held a meeting and adopted a resolution regretting his refusal to receive a deputation, and emphatically condemning his determination, in case of war being declared, not to advise the Queen to consult Parliament until hostilities have actually begun. It appears by the Act to which Beaconsfield refers, that the Government is not bound to call Parliament together any earlier than usual.

THE STEWART REMAINS.

Nothing has yet been definitely ascertained relative to the stolen body of the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, although a number of persons have been arrested for alleged or suspected participation in the sacrilegious deed, and more still have been "shadowed" by the detectives. The affair is still in an inextricable muddle. If the robbers originally intended to compel the payment of a large sum of money for the redemption of the remains, the very audacity of their design has so far brought it to naught. They are so situated that they must conceal the authorship of the act of which they were guilty, and so long as they are kept in that plight they can do nothing whatever. In order to make any money out of the transaction, they must first make known the fact to somebody that the body is in their control; and in doing that very thing they lay themselves open to detection and arrest. The whole thing is as vile a transaction as any that has entered into the record of current affairs in a long time. If there is a way to punish such a deed, after its perpetrators are once discovered, it is to be hoped that it will be found and improved.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighteenth annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, containing an abstract of the polls, property, taxes, etc., as assessed on the first of May last, has just been given to the public, and, as usual, is a highly interesting document for every citizen's perusal. The total number of towns is 325, and of cities 19, although two new towns—North Adams and Hampden—have been incorporated since May, 1877, and are not included in the above list. The falling off in the valuation of property within the last year amounts to nearly a hundred millions of dollars ($99,238,572), as against $101,082,773 reported last year. It is distributed as follows: Personal estates $26,212,567, against $30,439,695 last year; real estate $73,026,005, against $70,643,098 last year. The decrease is mostly set down to the exemption from taxation of certain property, under Chapter 206, Acts of 1878, and to continued business depression. In 86 towns and 3 cities there is a reported increase in personal estate; in 137 towns and 4 cities there is an increase in real estate; and in 95 towns and 2 cities there is an increase in the total valuation. The total tax falls away $2,730,202, as against $861,864 last year. A part of this decrease is accounted for by the reduction of $500,000 in the State tax. The "rate of total tax" is now placed in the tables as so much per thousand, instead of per hundred, as formerly.

Only one town in the State—Gay Head—reports one dollar and fifty cents as the rate of tax on polls; the rate in all the rest is two dollars. The highest rate of tax on property is in the town of Munroe, Franklin County, which is $30 per thousand; the lowest rate is in Gosnold, Dukes County, which is $4.34. An average of all the rates reported is $12,97. The number of acres taxed has increased 17,281, against a decrease of 19,236 last year; 112 towns and 5 cities report a decrease, and 102 towns and 10 cities report no increase. There is an increase of 1229 in the number of horses, against 891 last year. There is an increase of 7103 cows against 1913 last year. And there is an increase of 404 sheep against a decrease of 2581 last year. Only habitable buildings are reported by the towns as dwelling-houses, of which there is an increase of 3491 in the Commonwealth, against 4404 last year. The total number of polls in the State is 423,094, and the total tax on them is $846,170. The total number of dwellings is 269,465; of horses 129,417; of cows 159,139; of sheep 54,928; and of the number of acres taxed is 4,461,157. The above figures show in brief what Massachusetts is, and is doing. She is not an agricultural State, in a ruling sense; yet nearly four and a half million acres subject to taxation, suggest a generous capacity for providing for the current food wants of the people. The State is a busy hive. There is little room for idlers within its limits. But it is in its men and women chiefly that it can boast, if at all, of its acquired and developed wealth.

The Banks and Silver.—Concerning the united action of the New York banks to refuse to receive silver except as a special deposit, to be drawn out again in kind, the *New York Times* remarks that "whether the Clearing-house plan for averting the mischief of the Silver law as an obstacle to resumption will achieve all that is expected from it, may be an open question. But that the banks composing the association have a right to carry out the plan, no sane man can doubt. They do not propose to violate any law or to curtail the liberty of any citizen. They simply explain certain rules by which they propose to be guided in the conduct of their business; and they are as evidently entitled to do this as is the merchant to declare on what conditions he will deal with his customers.

Throughout the era of inconvertible paper there were merchants who conducted parts of their business on a good basis. They kept gold accounts at their banks, and made gold the basis of many of their transactions. The wonder was, not that the practice existed, but that it was so rare. It was felt that gold contracts furnished the best antidote to the fluctuation in greenback values; and though California stood alone as a State in its maintenance of the gold standard, there were frequent reasons for regretting that its example had not been followed. We shall probably now have a more general application of its method to financial and business affairs. Borrowers on mortgage or other security will be required to stipulate that repayment shall be in something more stable than silver. Contracts of all sorts, involving deferred obligations, will take cognizance of the same contingency."

Protection in England.—Correspondence from England seems to indicate that after her long and successful career, under the auspices of Free Trade, England is inclined to swing back over to protection doctrines. This change of sentiment is said to be particularly marked in Sheffield and Bradford, the seats of the hardware are woolen manufactures. The exports of their manufactured goods have fallen off so much of late that they feel disposed to do something to create and compel a market, not bearing, either, to see American goods coming into their own.

Killing Kings.—The ruling class in Europe is faring harder than the rest, perhaps by reason of their being so much more conspicuous. King Humbert of Italy has just taken his turn at the hands of an ambitious assassin, in his case the poniard being used instead of the pistol. This makes the third recent abortive attempt at killing rulers, that on the Emperor William being the most serious. The kingly class are thus at least made to feel that they are mortal. Yet if the democratic spirit which is developing in Europe is of so bloody a temper as those repeated acts of violence would appear to indicate, there can be nothing like a sympathetic wish felt in this part of the world that it may become dominent there. Government by violence, though it be called popular, is only detestable. It is folly to think of progress in that direction. One sees and acknowledges the need of a rigid constraint of men who trust in such methods rather than the simple and safe one of self-control. It may be regarded as unfortunate for the cause of republican liberty abroad that it is compelled to bear the burden of such rash and rascally interpretation.

The Edison Telephone.—It is told of the inventor Edison, in a London journal, that he expects by his telephone to supercede even the electric telegraph. "I was looking at his telephone a day or two ago," says the writer, "and I talked through it with some one in a neighboring street. Not only were the words perfectly clear, but it so happened that whilst I was speaking, the gentleman at the other end was also speaking. Our sentences traversed the wires at the same time, and yet I heard what was said. So soon as a sufficient number of instruments arrive from America it is intended to have a company in every large town. The wires attached to the houses of each subscriber will be carried to the central office. Supposing that subscriber A wishes to talk with subscriber B, he will touch a bell, and pass a message to that effect. His wire will then be attached to that of B in the central office, and the two will talk as long as they please. Already, I understand, a conversation has taken place between Antwerp and London. Consequently, in all probability, the Edison telephone will, before many months are over, replace the electric telegraph."

AFRICAN COMMERCE.

HOW THE DARK CONTINENT MAY BE OPENED UP TO THE WORLD.

[From the London Globe.]

In the various schemes for opening up Africa to the influences of civilization the existing means of communication in the country are almost ignored; its rivers are not practicable for navigation to any great extent, but in the series of lakes lying in a string between the Soudan and the country to the north of the Transvaal there exists facilities for traffic and for communication with the natives which few countries possess—almost rivalling the magnificent chain of lakes in North America, but unfortunately unconnected with each other. A road is now being made from Daries Salaam on the east coast nearly opposite Zanzibar to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, on which a missionary steamer is already plying. The southern limit of this lake is nearly opposite Mozambique, and its total length in a straight line is 350 miles. At a distance of 200 miles to the west of the northern extremity of Nyassa lies the southern-most end of Lake Tanganyika, reaching north-northwest again in a straight line to a distance of over 400 miles. From Zanzibar to Tanganyika there is a caravan route, through comparatively well known country, so that the lake might be reached either direct or by a new road from Nyassa; 150 miles, again, northeast of Tanganyika is the great Lake Victoria Nyanza, with its companion Lake Albert Nyanza at a distance of less than 100 miles to the northwest and actually connected with it by the River Nile. Tanganyika itself, though not in actual connection with either of the Nyanzas, is—so far as our present knowledge goes—fed by streams widening here and there into considerable lakes, which are separated by only a short distance from similar streams and lakes which feed the Nyanzas. Nearly the whole of the region referred to is fairly well explored and peopled by tribes either quite friendly, or, at least, not actually hostile. To place a steamer of considerable dimensions on lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika would not involve any very great cost—not a fraction of what would be required for the construction of 100 miles of railway. The formation of roads connecting the lakes would eventually be followed by the construction of canals, giving an uninterrupted waterway from 5 degrees north latitude to 15 degrees or even 19 degrees south. This suggestion is in itself crude and gigantic enough; but whereas a railway means the importation of an enormous quantity of material, a canal can be cut and maintained without any expensive appliances.

CHANGES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PRIESTS TURNED INTO RECTORS AND A THEOLOGICAL LAW COURT INSTITUTED.

A change in the government of the Roman Catholic Church in this country will go into effect on the first day of the coming year. Archbishop Wood, together with the other Bishops of the country, has received from the Pope a brief which ordains that after that date pastors of parishes shall be known as rectors—a change which will endow them with the canonical rights now exercised by the parish priests in Ireland and the head priests in England and Scotland. The new law provides for the institution of a Court of Causes, composed of five priests selected from among the oldest in the service, which shall settle disputes between the rectors and the Bishop. The decision of this Court will not be final, the usual appeal to Rome being allowed, and the rector has the privilege of taking the case to the Holy Father without the intervention of the Court if he deems fit. Rectors cannot be removed by the Bishop without the consent of the new Court. The Judges will be sworn to hear and determine cases according to the laws and canons of the Church, and they will hold office for a fixed period. A copy of the brief is to be handed to every priest in the diocese.

In accordance with the Pope's instructions Archbishop Wood has selected Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, of St. Philip de Neri's church; Rev. Michael Filon, of the Immaculate Conception; Rev. John G. Fitzmaurice, of St. Agatha's; Rev. P. R. O'Reilly, of St. John the Evangelist's, and Rev. Thomas Kieran, of St. Ann's, as the members of the first Court of Causes.

READ AND RUN.

—The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will be held at Hingham, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, of December.

—England is doing her best to feel more pleased about Cyprus than she was.

—Mr. Merrill, master of the Latin School, in his remarks at the late dinner of the Association declared that more time was required by the youth of the day, if he would successfully go through all the increased demands of a modern preparatory school course.

—Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, asserts that the entire mercantile marine of the world consists of fifty-seven thousand vessels.

—It is plain to all perceptions by this time, that silver remonetization is an embarassment to resumption.

—A writer in the October Atlantic says:—"Men who could really teach English literature, and show people how to read and understand it, so as to receive culture from it, would be among the most valuable missionaries of the new order of things.

—Some one remarks that if medical faculties would not purchase dead bodies, grave robbers would not steal them.

—Cattle and sheep continue to be exported to Europe from this port in increasing numbers.

—Preparations are actually making for the completion of the Washington Monument.

—Another call has been made by the Treasury for the resumption of five-twenty bonds of 1865.

—A new plan of the Back Bay Park is to be drawn by Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead.

—A good deal is said of late, pro and con, about the security of the new State Prison at Concord, not only against convicts but against outsiders seeking their release.

—There is not much question that we have been having Indian Summer.

—The book trade is generally in a state of revival.

—From Cincinnati to Philadelphia or New York is now but a fare of one dollar.

—Vermont has been trying its railway smash up.

—Dennis Kearney goes back to California.

—The Maine farmers are getting good pay for their potato harvest.

—J. F. Langmaid, of Pembroke, N. H., has this year raised twenty-four acres of corn, averaging fifty-five and one-third bushels per acre. One acre in the field yielded 225 bushels of ears. This is regarded as the largest crop of corn ever raised by one person in New Hampshire.

—The Thanksgiving proclamations are making their appearance all at once, like the harvesting of a crop.

—Amherst College has 335 students this year

—Eleven towns in Berkshire met last week, by their selectmen, in Pittsfield, and discussed the tramp nuisance.

—Germany, according to the Berlin *Post*, is not inclined to look with any anxiety or apprehension on the rapid growth of the power of France.

—Great preparations are making at Halifax for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, who come over to rule the Dominion in the name of the Queen.

—A number of unusually important cases have been brought before the United States Supreme Court, among them being one involving the question of polygamy in Utah.

—Ten young ladies in Belfast, Me., who were educated, intimate friends, and of the best social standing, have within a few years all been married, and every one of them is said either to have been divorced or to have instituted legal proceedings.

—Measures have been taken to increase the Russian army in time of war.

—Henry Burrows, Superintendent of the Merrimac Print Works, and a skillful chemist, died at Lowell last week.

—Abraham A. Dame, an old citizen and lawyer of this city, died last week, at the age of eighty-seven. He had resided in the same house, No. 18 Poplar street, which he purchased in 1824, till the day of his death—a period of fifty-four years.

—Passenger rates from New York to the West are now cut down to the very lowest possible figures.

—In consequence of what the Wollaston disaster cost and will yet cost the Old Colony Railroad, the Directors in their recent report recommend the passing of the January dividend.

—The assessed valuation of Philadelphia falls off over fifty-two millions from that of last year.

—There will be a daily line of steamers next season between Rockland and Mount Desert.

—Hon. George B. Loring has so far recovered from his long and severe illness as to be able to ride out.

—A Somerville man wheeled his forfeited barrel of apples into the city, in payment of a lost election bet.

—The foundations for the Sumner statue are in such a state of forwardness, in the Public Garden, that the statue itself will shortly be placed in position.

—Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York, has a timely and suggestive paper on "Crime and Tramps" in the December number of Scribner's.

—Edison is as confident as ever respecting the success of the Electric Light, and will soon be ready to set it to working.

—By the death, last week, of Capt. John S. Sleeper, an old citizen, who has done much good service for Boston, is taken from our midst.

—Nearly all the wells along the South Shore are reported to be dry at the present time.

—The macherel fishermen of Swampscott have had to content themselves with making their expenses and one hundred dollars over, for the last year.

—Prof. Minot, in his lectures on The Phenomena of Life, at Lowell Institute, holds that instead of there being only five senses there may be made out at least fourteen in all.

—The reports at the railroads of Massachusetts for the past year indicate that they have all been doing well in point of traffic although their profits are somewhat less than usual.

—The summer villa of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, is said to be a barn.

—Ole Bull is with us once more, which means that another series of farewell concerts is to be gone through.

—The finding of A. T. Stewart's stolen remains appears to keep New York actively employed.

—Over $130,000,000 were paid into the Treasury for customs, for the year ending June 30.

—The crop report now due from the Department of Agriculture will not be issued until December, when a full report, covering the yield and acreage, will be furnished.

—Gov. McClellan, in his Thanksgiving Proclamation, recommends the people to remember the the people of the afflicted portion of the South still need help, and that the Anniversary may be profitably employed in contributing to assist those who are yet suffering from the effects of the pestilence.

—The longshoremen have been rather uneasy at East Boston and elsewhere, of late.

—Hayden, who shot his young wife in Vermont, must pay the legal penalty at the end of the rope.

—Thurlow Weed celebtated his eighty-first birthday last week.

—Somebody has been figuring it up, and finds that the country manufactured, all together, one hundred millions of shoes last year.

—Counterfeit silver dollars are being pushed into circulation in different parts of the country.

—Hartford has fewer unoccupied stores at present than at any time for the last eighteen months.

—There is a lively passage of words between the Secretary of the Interior and Gen. Sherman relative to the management of the Indians.

—The death of Col. Dwight, of Binghamton, who had insured his life in different companies for $256,000, is making a great deal of talk among insurance men. It is charged that he committed suicide in order to realize that enormous amount for his family.

—In Ortonville, Minn., nearly or quite all the people are related to one another.

—There are reports that the state of public morals in Germany has been very seriously relaxed since the war with France.

—It is legally decided in Toronto that to button-hole a man in the street, when he does not desire to be button-holed, is an assault.

—Paper teeth, as durable as any other artificial teeth, have been exhibited at a fair of paper goods in Berlin.

—The Vermont legislature has been of late greatly exercised over murder cases, but the members do not appear to believe in too much leniency.

☞ We hope none of the readers of the *Ploughman* will overlook the advertisement of C. D. Cobb & Bros. in another column. The information it conveys is of great value, and should be acted upon, especially now when the dollar is so hardly earned, that every effort should be made to save it. C. D. Cobb & Bros. do, as everybody knows, an immense business, the largest, it is said, of the kind in the world. The statements they place before our readers are worthy of careful attention.

☞ Let everybody tear off the ugly, mouldy, unhealthy paper hangings which have mouldered on the walls of this or that room in their house for years, and put something pretty, pleasant, and wholesome in its place. They can do this readily and at little cost, as will be seen by referring to the advertisement in another column of F. D. Osgood & Co., Masonic Temple, Boston.

Editor's Table.

☞ *Scribner's Monthly* for December opens with a continuation of the story of Hawarth, a dramatic fiction, which is appearing simultaneously in Macmillan's Magazine, The Great Deadwood Mystery, by Bret Harte; Caribou Hunting, another Chapter on American Sports, by Charles C. Ward, and finely illustrated; The Douglass Squirrel, an illustrated sketch by John Muir; Bird Architecture, by Dr. T. M. Brewer, in which a description is given of the homes of Humming Birds, illustrated with exquisitely finished engravings; The Chief Dwellers, an entertaining sketch of the prehistoric race of Arizona and the Rio Mancos, illustrated by Maran: My Look at the Queen, by Treadwell Walden, a description of the first lady of England; He Playing She, and Undergraduate Life at Oxford, of special interest to college students, past or present; a story by T. W. Higginson; An Irish Heart; Falconberg, continued; Art at the Paris Exposition; a paper on the National Bank Circulation, by Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale; Are Narrow-Guage Roads Economical? Hints to Young Housekeepers; Timely Topics; The World's Work, touching upon the latest inventions; and several other articles, such as essays, reviews and poems. It is a superb number in every respect. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *The Popular Science Monthly Supplement* for November has for its contents—Faith and Verification; Color in Painting; Origin of the Culinary Art; On Ether—Drinking, and Extra Alcoholic Intoxication; Impressions of America, No. 5; Religion; What I Saw in an Ant's Nest; The Law of Surnames; The Epochs of the Mammoth; A Reply; Are the Working-Classes Improvident? Betting on Races; and, Haps and Mishaps of Submarine Cables. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *Mother Goose in White* is a very happy series of silhouette illustrations, done in white instead of black, with the standard Mother Goose Rhymes, by J. F. Goodridge, author of "Mother Goose in Black." It is a lucky hit in every sense, and embodies fun and humor enough to keep the dryest ribs lubricated with laughter for days. As a Thanksgiving present to the younger people it is admirably adapted. Published most strikingly by Lee & Shepard.

☞ *The British Quarterly Review* for October, re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, contains—The Universities and the Renaissance; Lessing as Philosopher and Theologian; Joubert; Butter and Cream; Bosnia, Herzegavina and Austria; Tent Work in Palestine; Mr. Hughes on the Establishment; The Three Treaties; and Contemporary Literature. The articles above named are from the ablest pens engaged in modern literary productions, and will prove to be strong meat for digestion.

☞ *The Atlantic Monthly* for December opens with twenty pages of The Lady of the Aroostook, by W. D. Howells, and proceeds to fill out its most instructive and entertaining table with a paper on Oppressive Taxation and its Remedy, by Brooks Adams; The Death of Bryant, a poem, by E. C. Stedman; Three Typical Workingmen, a paper of value and of timely interest, by the author of "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life," in the October Atlantic; The Other Fellow, a short story by J. W. De Forest; Florence, and St. Mary of the Flower, by Charles Eliot Norton; Sheridan at Winchester, by Benjamin W. Crowninshield; and a number of Essays, Poems and Sketches from such popular writers as Richard Grant White, J. J. Piatt, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, H. S. Cornwell, and other well-known writers. There is no better literature current than that which appears in the Atlantic Monthly. The programme of this influential monthly for 1879 includes many strong and striking features, among which are Serial Stories, Short Stories, Social, Political and Economical Articles, Travels and Discription, and Poetry and Essays. A portrait of the poet Lowell has been prepared, uniform with these of Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier, for subscribers. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *Harper's Monthly for December* begins the fifty-eight volume, and has for its attractive list of contents the following articles: Christmas Poems, with three illustrations; Two Hundred and Two, a Story, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, with three illustrations; England's Great University, by M. D. Conway, with sixteen illustrations; Knoware, a Humorous Sketch, by Rose Terry Cooke, with twelve illustrations; After Dark, a poem; The Red River Colony, with eight illustrations; Urania, a poem; Mendelssohn and Muschelles, with ten portraits; Silver, by Charles Barnard, with eleven illustrations; The Children, a poem, by Paul Hayne; The Return of the Native, a novel, by Thomas Hardy; The Mariner's Cautionary Signal, by E. H. Knight, with three illustrations; Helen, a story; Crime and Tramps, by Hon. Horatio Seymore; Joseph, the Nez Perce, a poem; Macleod of Dore, a novel, by William Black; Some Peculiarities of Yellow Jack; The First Railroad in China; Expectation, a poem; A Rescue from Cannibals, a story; and a full and varied Editorial Department. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *St. Nicholas* for December is a gift number of this Children's Art Magazine. It has for its frontispiece a copy of the fine painting "Coming Home, with an accompanying Song by Mary Mapes Dodge. Then there is a little story by Mary Hallock Foote about A Muchacho of the Mexican Camp; another story, called A Jolly Fellowship, by Frank Stockton; Half-a-dozen Housekeepers, by Katharine D. Smith; and more about that Peterkin Family, by Lucretia D. P. Hall; a story of Country Life, called Wild Becky, for girls. A Day with the Ponies, containing accounts of the smallest horses in the world; an illustrated set of Italian Fairy Tales; besides pictures all but innumerable, from the best artists who are old favorites with the children. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *The Illustrated Australian News* contains a series of Engravings representing the more important buildings, manufactories and works at Melbourne, and some of the other towns of Victoria, Australia. Among them is to be found a fine view of Melbourne, and of the buildings now in course of construction for the International Exhibition which is to be held in that city during the year 1880. The same issue of the Illustrated News contains a short but interesting account, in French and English, of the Colony,—its history, climate, institutions, and the advantages it offers to colonists. This number of the News is sent from the Paris Exhibition, from the Offices of the Royal Commission for Victoria, by George Collins Levey, Secretary in Charge.

☞ *The Blessed Bees*, by John Allen, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, is a record of a year's work among the honeycomb makers, furnishing the experiences and results of the author's beginning in business which is to him a constant pleasure and the source of a good income. He reiterates, that bee-keeping by modern methods depends not upon luck but upon knowledge, and is as much an art as growing wheat, or fruit, or stock; and the profits from it are just as certain as the profits from any other branch of rural labor, and are larger. The fifteen chapters which compose this exceedingly pretty little manuel, bound in its flexible covers, cover and include the whole subject and convey what all beginners in the business will need to know. It reads like a romance, being crowded with a truly living interest to the end. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *Popular Science Monthly* for November contains the following table of articles: The Contrast of Colors; Evolution of Ceremonial Government, No. 7, Titles; The Differences Between Animals and Plants; Professor Tyndall before the English Copyright Commission; Drinking Water from Agricultural Lands; Education as a Science—Part 6; The Questions in Education; Experiments in Sound, illustrated; The Radiometer; Plants and the Peopling of America; The Place of English in the Higher Education; The Ice Age; Singing Mice; Sketch of William Spottiswoode, with portrait corresponding; and the usually full and varied Editorial Department. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *The Law of Married Women in Massachusetts*, by Charles Almy, Jr., and Horace W. Fuller, of the Suffolk Bar, is a little work which appears to be demanded as a single result of the discussion which is still going on in relation to the whole question of woman's rights and wrongs. It gives women the very information they need to possess concerning their legal status, and indicates clearly to them the course of conduct to pursue in certain circumstances and in emergencies. In short, they have here in a compact form the entire map or chart of their rights, their condition, and their legal conduct in relation thereto. Published by George B. Reed, 37 Brattle Street. Price $1 00.

☞ *Lippincott's Magazine* for December contains the following list of articles; Danubian Days, illustrated, by Edward King; For Percival, a novel, illustrated; Some Aspects of Contemporary Art; Three Watches; Sister Silvia, a Story A Spanish Story-teller; Through Wind ing Ways, a Novel; Dawn in the City; The Paris Exposition of 1878, by Edward H. Knight, illustrated; The Colonel's Sentence, an Algerian Story; Starlight; The Great Earthquake of 1878 in Venezuela; Monthly Gossip; and Literature of the Day. An excellent Christman month number. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ* is an elaborate work for assisting the learner to acquire the true organ style, both in playing and composing in the church style, whether the pipe or the reed organ is used. It furnishes a simple treatment of harmony, from the very beginning of musical knowledge to the structure of classical music. The author, Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, is the organist of Tremont Temple. It is a truly splendid work. Published by Ditson & Co.

☞ *The Phrenological Journal* for November opens with a portrait and biographical sketch of Simon Newcomb, of the United States Naval Observatory, and among its other articles has one on Right Relation and Misrelation, on Brain and Mind, on the Ministry of Love, Mental Over. work, Milk and Food for Adults, and Some Experiments in Magnetism. It is a well made-up issue and will be found full of interest. Published by S. R. Wells & Co.

☞ *The Resources of the United States* for Sheep Husbandry and the Wool Manufacture, an Address delivered before the National Agricultural Congress, at New Haven, Conn., August 29, 1878, by John L. Hayes, LL. D., Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, has been published under the direction of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. It makes stimulating and timely reading.

☞ *Christmas Chimes* are printed and published, with exquisite illustrations, by the Rowley and Chew Printing House, 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *The Grocers' Manual*, by P. H. Felker is a little book that contains the natural history and process of manufacture of all Grocers' Goods; also their adulterations, and how to detect them; rates of tare, as allowed by custom and law; tables of weights, measures, moneys, etc.; the whole being designed as a guide in the purchasing of goods. It ought to recommend itself as an exceedingly timely and valuable manual. Published by the Claremont, N. H., Manufacturing Company.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—The *Youth's Companion* of Boston employs the same writers as the best English and American magazines and no other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price. Among its contributors are Dinah Muloch Craik, Miss Yonge, J. T. Trowbridge, Louisa M. Alcott, Henry W. Longfellow, James T. Fields, John G. Whittier, and nearly fifty of the best story writers.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.—Vitalized Phosphates composed of nerve-giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ. Physicians have prescribed 150,000 packages with good results in all forms of impaired vitality, mental exhaustion or weakened digestion. It is the best PREVENTIVE of consumption and all diseases of debility. It gives quiet, rest and sleep by feeding the brain and nerves. For sale by Druggists.
F. CROSLEY, 666 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. A Washington special states that the secretary of war completed his report and read it to the cabinet to-day. Secretary McCrary reviews the operations of the army for the year, and quotes a portion of the reports of Sherman and Sheridan in regard to the condition of the service, its requirements and its numerical inadequacy to perform the duty required of it.

He describes the embarrassment of the army at present under the *posse comitatus* clause in the last appropriation bill, and asks Congress either to repeal the clause and allow the President and secretary of war to use the army as authorized by the constitution, or interpret the meaning of the clause so that it may be clear what service the army can perform without violating its provisions.

If the clause is not repealed he wants Congress to enumerate cases in which the army may be used to suppress disturbances in response to the call of civil authorities. He recited the riots and lawlessness in New Mexico, Texas and elsewhere, which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities, and which might have been prevented had not the army been prohibited from interference.

On the Indian question, while he described what has been done by the military in respect to hostile Indians, he does not join in the controversy between officers of the army and the Indian service about the causes of outbreaks or alleged inefficiency of the Indian management; nor does he allude in any way to the proposition for the transfer of the Indians from the care of the secretary of the interior to his own.

He discussed the education of the rank and file of the army and the establishment and maintenance of schools for soldiers, describes what has already been done and what he proposes to do. He asks that Congress legalize his action in furnishing supplies to yellow fever sufferers, and that the army be reimbursed for such supplies. He also asks the passage of a bill giving a pension to the widow of Lieutenant Benner, who died while in charge of a yellow-fever relief boat, as she is not entitled to a pension under the law, her husband not having died in the performance of military duty.

ONE CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

[From the New York World.]

It is silly, idle and cruel for any one to deny the existence in the country of the wide-spread financial distress which Gen. Butler describes. Sound financiers only injure themselves and a good cause by pretending to ignore it, instead of explaining what causes it and showing what will remove it. It began in 1873 at Vienna, and has traversed the world. If we were to enumerate the causes we should give incompetency to manage properly the vast concerns set on foot before 1873 a much higher place in the list than has been commonly accorded to it. No amount of currency issued by the government can turn the wheels of a great business enterprise profitably if there be not mental ability and moral force equal to the work at the head of the enterprise. Have we enough of this sort of ability and of this sort of force in this country? How many men have we who have shown themselves really competent to manage a great American railway, to say nothing of mines and manufactures and our general services of distribution and of production? Are not defalcations, embezzlements and thefts in corporations increasing apace? Do not these things deter men from intrusting their property to the management of others more effectually than any anxiety as to the currency question? Are not our criminal laws and their administration notoriously inadequate to repress and to punish such offenses? Has not the moral as well as the mental fiber of our "active classes" degenerated since the civil war and the era of paper money?

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

The New York and New England Railroad began Nov. 18 a fast mail service from New York to this city. Hitherto the New York morning papers have reached here at 2:40 P. M. over the Boston and Albany Railroad. The mail will leave New York at the same time as heretofore, and be carried to New Haven by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. At New Haven the mails will be transferred to the Boston and New York air-line road and taken as far as Willimantic, where connection will be made with the New York and New England Railroad. This latter railroad has recently absorbed the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, and now the main line extends to Waterbury, Conn., instead of Willimantic, as heretofore, a gain of sixty-three miles. The mails have hitherto been taken by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Springfield and there were transferred to the Boston and Albany Railroad, which brought them to this city.

By the change, the New York morning papers arrive here an hour and ten minutes earlier than formerly, a great and appreciable saving of time. The cities of Worcester and Providence are also benefitted by the change, and they will receive their New York mail nearly an hour earlier than hitherto.

A STRANGE PRESENTIMENT.

[From the Louisiana Journal]

Ernest, a bright boy of seven years, oldest child of Mr. Samuel Templeton, gate-keeper on the Prairieville gravel road, just below this city, met with an accident on Thursday of last week which resulted in his death soon afterward. About noon on that day he mounted a wagon loaded with wood with the intention of unloading it. The lad seized a stick, and was in the act of throwing it to the ground, when he lost his equilibrium and fell, head foremost, to the earth. His cries brought his father to his assistance, who led him into the house. He was conscious, explained to his father how he fell, pointed out his bruises and conversed rationally for an hour, when he suddenly lost consciousness and remained in that condition until his death, which occurred about six hours after the accident.

The night preceding the above sad accident Mrs. Templeton, the mother of the child, had a strange presentiment of his death. Early in the evening, while the child was asleep, she approached his little bed, and looking earnestly in to his face, burst into tears. The grief with which she was overcome was intense and uncontrollable. It attracted her husband's attention, who inquired into its cause. "Samuel," the weeping mother answered, "I don't think we will ever raise this child." "I can see no cause for your fears," replied the father, "the child is as healthy as can be." But this answer did not satisfy the mother, for a dark cloud hung over her. Her heart beat rapidly and heavily. Strange shadows crossed her vision; an unseen grief oppressed her; the presage of some horrible coming event cast a burden on her soul she scarce could bear.

At the usual hour the sobbing mother retired, but her rest was uneasy. Toward midnight she arose from her bed and again sought the couch of her boy, who slept the deep, sweet sleep of innocent childhood, all unconscious of the grief-stricken mother who bent over him, bathing his face with tears and kisses. Mr. Templeton expostulated with his wife, and assured her that her fears were a mere whim, and begged her to calm her grief and go to sleep. But no sleep came to that mother's relief that night, and day broke to bring her no respite from the sad burden her bleeding heart bore. The slightest unusual noise about the house thrilled her with evil forebodings, and thus the weary hours dragged on until the foreshadowed end came in the accident as above related.

THE DAIRY SHOW AT NEW YORK.

[County Gentleman.]

The following gentlemen, we are informed, have been appointed to act as Judges at the International Dairy Fair, which opens at New York, Dec. 2d:

[CLASSES A. E. F. G., AND NOS. 1, 2, 5 AND 6 OF CLASS L.]

Joel D. Hunter, of Hunter, Walton & Co., N. Y., chairman.
Joseph Park, of Park and Tilford, New York.
M. M. McKean, of St. Louis, Mo.
Chas. M. Vail, of John S. Martin & Co., N. Y.
Everett Trask, formerly of Fairfield & Trask, N. Y.

[CLASS B.] John A. Willet, Prest. American Exchange, N. Y., chairman.
Wm. Merrill, of Acker, Merrill & Condit, N. Y.
Chas. H. Macy of New York.
James A. Seymour, do.
Thos. H. Newman, of Mackenzie, Newman & Co.

[CLASS I, J, K, AND NOS. 3, 4 AND 7 OF CLASS L.]
John Anderson, exporter, New York, chairman.
Robert McAdam, Rome, N. Y.
John Orpe, exporter, N. Y.
Henry Webb, of J. M. and Hy Webb, exporter, N. Y.
John Hodgson, of Abm Hodgson & Sons, exporter, N. Y.

[CLASS M.] Prof. H. E. Alvord, East Hampden, Mass., chairman.
Hon. Thos. Ballantine, Stretford, Ont., Can.
Hon X. A. Willard, Little Falls, N. Y.

[CLASS N.] Dr. Heath of Am. Institute, N. Y.
Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Framingham, Mass.
Prof. E W. Stewart, Buffalo, N. Y.

[CLASS O.] Prof. L. B. Arnold, Rochester. N. Y.
O. S. Bliss, Georgia, Vt.
John Cole, Venanga, Pa.

Entries were to close Nov. 20th, as we have heretofore announced, but it is too early as yet for us to have learned the result.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—At the general meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to day John W. Garrett, the President, submitted the 52d annual report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. Total revenues, main stem and all branches, $13,765,279,99, showing an increase compared with 1877 of $556,419,91; the expenses of working and repair amounted to $8,524,344,98, being 52 83 per cent. compared with the previous year. The payments of the several sinking funds and on account of principal and reduction of indebtedness amounted to $1,544,066,72, which, with a cash dividend November 15, 1877, of $394,326, shows the payments and investments for the objects stated during the year from the net earnings, $1,938,332,72. The earnings of the company known as the Chicago division were $1,057 558,96, and the working expenses $628,010,27. The old directors were unanimously re-elected. President Garrett then stated that, by the use of the earnings represented by the dividend in stock which has been declared, namely, $546,472, and from additional net earnings, the floating debt has been further reduced since the close of the fiscal year (30th of September last) more than $1,000,000.

"YOU DON'T KNOW THEIR VALUE."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they done them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough.—B., Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed endorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected to suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

A VEXED QUESTION ANSWERED.

"What shall I do to get rid of all this flesh?" is the question that has been asked again and again of physicians without receiving an intelligent reply. Several of our popular lecturers and writers have attempted to answer it, but the force of their disquisitions can be summed up in a single sentence: Be content you are not lean, and starve yourself—a course of treatment that will never cure obesity, as thousands who have tried it can attest. Pharmaceutical science has given a rational answer to this question in Allan's Anti-Fat, which will reduce the system from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by druggists.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Nov. 20, 1878, at 3 P. M.

As Corrected by Brewster, Basset & Co., No. 35 Congress Street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Water Power	1 3-16	1¼
Boston Land	2¼	2½
Atch. & Topeka 1st, 7's	107½	108
Do. Land grant 7's	106½	106¾
Do. 2d 7's	—	105½
Do. Land 8's	—	—
Eastern R. R., 3½'s	73½	73¾
Hartford & Erie 7's	27½	27¾
Union Pacific 6's	104½	105
" " Land grant	105	105½
" " S. Fund 8's	—	101
Atchison & Topeka R. R.	—	84½
Boston & Albany R. R.	128	—
Boston & Maine R. R.	106½	—
Burlington & Miss. in Neb	112½	113
Chi. Bur. & Quincy R. R.	110½	110¾
Cin. San. & Cleveland	3	3½
Eastern R. R.	13¼	13½
Michigan Central R. R.	68½	69
Old Colony R. R.	92	92½
Phil. Wilm. & Baltimore	64¼	64½
Ogdensburgh & L. Champ.	13½	14
Calumet & Hecla	170	171
Quincy	10½	11

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold	100½	
1881's	106½	109
5-20's 1865, July	102½	102¾
5-20's 1867, July	103½	103¾
5-20's 1868, July	105½	105¾
Ten-Forties	107½	107¾
New-Five's	106	106½
Currency, 6's	120	—
4½'s Coupon	104½	104¾
4½'s Reg	103½	103¾
4's Coupon	100½	100¾
4's Reg	100½	100¾

INVESTMENTS.

United States Bonds, various issues,
Coupon and Registered. City and Town Bonds, issued for strictly Municipal purposes. For sale by
BREWSTER, BASSET & CO.,
Bankers, 35 Congress Street.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 14th inst., by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., Mr. Charles Taylor Lovering to Miss Marian Shaw, daughter of Frederick R. Sears, Esq.

In Cambridge, 14th inst., by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Mr. R. Burton Willis of Brookline, to Lois A., daughter of Edmund Smith of Cambridge.

In Norwood, 14th inst., by Rev. George Hill, Mr. Daniel J. Hersey of Boston, to Miss Carrie E. Shapleigh of Norwood.

In Lawrence, 11th inst., by Rev. Clark Carter, Mr. Melville C. Bacheller of Boston, to Miss Elinor, daughter of Mr. Addison Powers of Fort Fairfield, Me.

In Winchester, 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Gardner, Mr. G. O. Brintnall to Miss Emily F. Felton of this city.

In Wakefield, Mass., 12th inst., by Rev. R. R. Riddell, Mr. George E. Littlefield to Miss Emma M. McIntire, both of South Berwick, Me.

In Newton Highlands, 13th inst., by Rev. R. P. Stebbins, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. L. Furber, D. D., Mr. Benjamin Wadsworth Hackett, son of the late Rev. Professor H. B. Hackett, D. D., LL. D., to Miss Alice Harriet, daughter of Charles E. Abbott, Esq., all of Newton.

In Grantville, 13th inst., by Rev. A. B. Vorse, Mr. Charles L. Beck of Acton, to Miss Lulu Adelaide Proctor of Grantville.

In East Randolph, Vt., 16th inst., by Rev. S. A. Parker, Mr. John Randolph of Chicago, to Miss Clara A. Johnson of East Randolph.

In Woonsocket, R. I., 14th inst., by Rev. David H. Greer, of Grace Church, Providence, assisted by Rev. Joseph L. Miller of St. James's Church, Woonsocket, Mr. William P. Metcalf of Boston, to Miss Isabel, daughter of Abby M., and the late Edward Harris of Woonsocket.

DEATHS.

In this city, Hamilton Willis, 60 years.
In this city, 14th inst., Capt. John S. Sleeper, 84.
In this city, 14th inst., Mrs. Chloe Atwell, widow of Charles H. Atwell, 70 years 5 months 9 days.
In Cambridge, 16th inst., Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Frederick Gould, 80 years.
In Everett, 14th inst., Minnie F., daughter of Henry and L. J. Sargent, 25 years 9 months 8 days.
In Newtonville, 14th inst., Samuel Gilbert Jones, eldest son of William Jones, 19 years 6 months.
In Worcester, 7th inst., Caroline O. Shumway, wife of the late Benjamin S. Shumway, formerly of Boston, 54 years.
In Bedford, 17th inst., Louisa H. Hartwell, widow of the late Dea. Amos Hartwell, 76 yrs 2 mos 26 dys.
In Framingham, 17th inst., Sidney Phillips, 65 yrs.
In Leicester, Mass., 17th inst., Mrs. Ellen H. Flint, daughter of the late George Hallett, 53 years.
In South Lincoln, 17th inst., William H. Bigelow, 92 years.
In Wrentham, 15th inst., Mrs. Jane T. Cobb.
In Holbrook, Mass., 15th inst., Jennette, wife of J. T. Southworth, 28 years 10 months.
In Dubuque, Ia., 11th inst., Josephine M., wife of George E. Rust and daughter of Joseph A. Haines of Manchester, N. H., 31 years.
In El Moro, Colorado, 10th inst., Oliver Ellsworth of Boston, 57 years.
In San Francisco, Cal., 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William F. Hoogs, Esq., formerly of Boston.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

There is a steady demand for domestic Wool, and a very fair business has been done, but prices remain without improvement, and no prospect of any favorable change, as holders are disposed to meet the market freely at the current rates. The sales are largely of unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, Texas, Territory and California Wools. Fine fleeces are more inquired for but are still somewhat neglected compared with other kinds. The sales comprise 278,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 34 @ 35c ℔ lb; mostly X and XX fleeces at 35 @ 36c, and some choice No. 1 as high as 37c; 125,000 lbs Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces at 33 @ 35c for X, XX and No. 1, down to 29½c for heavy, and 27 @ 30c for coarse and cotted; 250,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, Texas and Territory Wool at 19 @ 29c, as to quality; 750,000 lbs California at 11 @ 23½c for spring, and 17 @ 27½c for fall; 60,000 lbs of tub washed at 34 @ 39c; 40,000 lbs scoured at 27 @ 60; 10,000 lbs Noils at 28 @ 42c; 100,000 lbs Delaine and combing selections at 35 @ 42c ℔ lb for coarse and medium combing, and 25 @ 38c for fine Delaine; and 30,000 lbs sorts and sundries mostly at 20 @ 25c ℔ lb. In foreign Wool nothing has been done. Carpet Wools are quiet, and for fine Wools there has been very little inquiry since recent export movements.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

ALEXANDER H. RICE,

GOVERNOR:

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

The return of the harvest season awakens in every grateful heart emotions of joy and thanksgiving to the bounteous Giver of the fruits of the earth, and of the higher blessings of grace and salvation.

In conformity, therefore, to the example of the fathers, and on behalf of the good people of the Commonwealth, I hereby appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE for the unfailing gifts and benefactions of another year.

Our thanksgiving is due to Our Heavenly Father for the abundance of the harvest and for all material bounties; for the preservation of liberty and peace within our borders; for the increase and diffusion of knowledge; for the repression of vice, and for many triumphs of virtue; for the alleviation of want, of sickness and of suffering, and for the ministrations of humanity in every form; for the spiritual power which attends His Word; for the redemption of the world, and for the heirship of immortality; for the manifold goodness which has filled our individual lives and given honor, security and renewed prosperity to our State and nation.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

HENRY B. PIERCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—Market quiet, and we hear of few transactions. Holders generally are firm, and the stocks are much smaller than usual at this season, as millers have not been anxious to make consignments at present low prices. We quote supers at $3 00@@3 25 ℔ bbl; low extras from $3 75@4 00; medium and choice Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, $4 25@5 25; Ohio and Michigan flours, $4 62½@5 00, and one or two favorite brands sell a little better. St. Louis, Illinois and Indiana flours range from $5 00@5 75; winter wheat patents, $6 00@7 75; fancy Minnesotas, $6 25@8 50, with one or two brands at a higher figure. The above are prices from first hands, and jobbers' charge from 25@50c ℔ bbl extra.

Corn.—The market continues to rule quiet. Prices range from 50@53c for the various grades on track and in elevator.

Oats.—Market firm for all grades, and we quote No. 1 and extra white at 38½@40c; No. 2 do. at 33½@34c; No. 3 at 32c., and No. 2 mixed at 31@32c ℔ bush.

Mill Feed.—Market steady, with a fair demand at $15 00@15 50 ℔ ton for Shorts and Feed, and $18 00@20 00 ℔ ton for Middlings.

Beans.—Market not active, and prices are barely sustained even on the best lots. We give $2 00 as the outside price for prime hand-picked pea beans, but only a small portion of the receipts will come up to that figure, and the bulk of the stock is sold at $1 80@1 90 ℔ bush; mediums sell at $1 60@1 75 ℔ bush., and yellow eyes at $1 90@2 00 ℔ bush. Jobbers' prices are 10c ℔ bushel higher than the above quotations.

Poultry.—Large receipts and rainy weather operate against the poultry market, and low prices continue to rule. Choice lots of turkeys sell at 11@12c., and good ones at 10c. Chickens and ducks range from 10@12c., and fowls from 10@11c. Inferior lots of poultry sell down as low as 8c ℔ lb.

Potatoes and Onions.—Market firm for choice lots of Eastern Rose at 90@95c ℔ bush., and Northern sell at 88@90c; Prolifics sell at the same price as Rose, and Jacksons at 75@80c ℔ bush. Sweet Potatoes sell at $1 75@2 00 ℔ bbl for Norfolks and Jerseys. Onions at $2 00 ℔ bbl.

Apples and Cranberries.—Market quiet for winter fruit at $1 00@1 25 for Northern and $1 50 ℔ bbl for York State fruit, with choice lots of eating apples selling at a still higher price. There is a moderate demand for Cranberries at $5 00@7 00 ℔ bbl for country and Cape.

Hay and Straw.—There is a fair demand for prime lots of coarse hay at our quotations. Swale and poor hay is dull at any price. Straw is in moderate demand. We quote fancy hay at $17 00 ℔ ton; prime coarse Northern or Eastern at $14 00@16 00; poor hay at $8 00@11 00; swale at $8 00, and Straw at $11 00@12 00 ℔ ton.

Sugar.—Sales of 700 hhds Cienfuegos and 210 hhds Porto Rico on private terms, and 128 hhds Porto Rico at 6⅝c ℔ lb. We quote fair to good refining nominally 7@7⅛c ℔ lb. Refined remains steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand. We quote powdered at 9⅜c; granulated at 9⅛@9¼c; confectioners' A at 9c; standard A at 8⅞c; extra C at 8⅜c; extra yellow C at 6¾@7½c, and golden yellow C at 6⅝c ℔ lb. Wholesale grocers ask ⅛@¼c ℔ lb above these prices.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

Pork packing at the West is going forward vigorously, and up to the present time there is a large increase over the number packed last year. Prices of Pork are consequently low, and the trade here is mainly confined to a supply for present wants. Lard is dull and prices weak. There is a fair demand for small lots of Smoked Hams at 9@10c ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and there is a limited demand only.

We quote: Pork—prime at $9 50@10 00 ℔ bbl; mess at $9 50@10 00; Western clear at $11 00@11 50; city clear at $12 00@— —, and backs at $12 50@— — ℔ bbl. Lard at 6¾@7¼c ℔ lb for city, and 7@7¼c for Western. Naphey's kettle rendered leaf Lard at 9¾c for 2 lb pails, 9⅝c for 3 lb do., 9c for 5 lbs, 8¾c for 10 lbs do., 9¾c for 1 lb cups. Fairbanks' kettle rendered leaf Lard at 9¼c for 3 lb pails, 9c for 5 lbs do., 8¾c for 10 lbs do., 9¾c for 1 lb cups, 10c ℔ lb for pints. Smoked Hams at 9¼@10c ℔ lb for city, and 10¼c for Western. Extra mess Beef at $11 00@12 00; plates at $12 50@— —; mess at $9 50@10 00 ℔ bbl.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

There is a fair supply of choice butter, but prices continue to be well sustained, and the market is steady at 22@23c for lots of fall made and selections, and fancy dairies of family tubs sell at something higher. There is a large supply of medium and good fair lots of butter that the trade do not want, and for which there seems to be no present outlet. Freshly made Western ladle-packed butter sells well, and the best of it brings our quotations readily.

We quote choice and fine New York and Vermont fall made butter at 21@23c ℔ lb; straight dairies at 12@15c; summer dairies with fall ends at 14@17c., the latter price for something choice; common Northern butter at 10@12c; Western ladle-packed butter at 12@14c for good and choice, and 9@11c for common to fair; store-packed Western butter at 7@9c; choice creameries at 24@26c., and fair to good at 18@20c ℔ lb. Jobbers' prices are two or three cents higher than the above quotations.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

The grocery trade are buying small lots of rich, mild flavored, late made cheese at 9c., and now and then a fraction more is obtained, but as a general thing late made factory cheese is selling at 8½@9c., and good do. at 7½@8c. As the best cheese is selling at so low a figure there is very little disposition to take inferior cheese, and prices are irregular and range from 5@7½c ℔ lb

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Market steady, and there is a fair demand for fresh eggs at 25@26c for Eastern; 24@25c for P. E. I. and Northern, and 22@23c for Western, with some choice marks selling at 24c; limed eggs sell at 16@19c ℔ doz.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves.—The market opened on Sunday to a moderately fair trade for that day, the buyers being composed of Eastern men and those from this vicinity, who took altogether 750 head of Cattle, that being the largest number disposed of on any day during the week. Monday the demand came from the same source as on Sunday, the sales reaching 379 head. Tuesday the trade was mostly with men from the river towns, together with a few local buyers, the sales amounting to 444 head. Wednesday, the small demand of the three previous days had been pretty well supplied, and there was no trade on that day except with local buyers, who took only 69 head. Thursday's trade was also insignificant, one load being sold to go down the river, which, together with a few local purchases, absorbed 44 head. Friday there was plenty of Cattle on the market, but no buyers to speak of were present, and only 7 head were weighed during the day. There was no prospect of any trade when our report closed, and after deducting the through consignments, which will go forward, there will be about 35 loads of sale Cattle left on the market. The total sales for the week amount to only 1,513 head, as compared with 1,786 head last week.

We hear of no sales above $4 85 ℔ 100 lbs. This figure was realized on a bunch of very fair Illinois steers that averaged 1,362 lbs. They were the heaviest weights sold, except perhaps now and then a few head that were selected, and brought the top price of the market for Cattle in bunches. This fact clearly shows that no very heavy weights were among the offerings and also that prices ruled extremely low. As compared with last week we quote the market ¼c ℔ lb lower on all grades, with buyers very indifferent purchasers throughout even at this ruling.

We quote prices: Premium $5 12@5 37; extra $4 37@5 12; first quality $3 87@4 37; second quality $3 12@3 75; third quality $2 25@3 00; inferior $2 00@2 50.

Milch Cows.—Only 40 head came in during the week, and they were all shipped to New York. No sales were made here except three or four head, which were disposed of in a retail way, and we quote the market as dull and unchanged, at $35 00@50 00 ℔ head for all milkers.

Sheep and Lambs.—There has been a noticeable falling off in the receipts this week as compared with the two preceding weeks, the supply for the week numbering 85 car loads, or 17,000 head, as against 123 loads, or 24,600 head, last week. There has, as usual, been a very light trade in Sheep, the sales covering only about 400 head, nearly all of which were sold to go down the river. The Eastern and local demand was barely worth mentioning, the sales, aside from those above reported, being insignificant. Those disposed of brought from 3@4¼c ℔ lb in the main, a few extra only realizing 4½c ℔ lb. There was about six loads on the market with no demand apparent. We quote as the general ruling for Sheep: Common to fair, 3@3½c; fair to good, 3½@3¾c., and extra, 4@4¼c ℔ lb.

Lambs came forward in large numbers early in the week, the supply being much greater than the demand warranted. The receipts were mainly of Lower Canada and State stock, which averaged fairly as to quality. The demand has been slow throughout, the sales for the week reaching not more than 1,200 head. One bunch of extra Canada Lambs, averaging 85 lbs, brought 5c ℔ lb, aside from which 4¾c ℔ lb was the top figure realized. At the close there was 19 loads of Canada stock on the market unsold. We quote Lambs as follows: Common to fair, 4@4½c; fair to good, 4½@4¾c., and extra, 4¾@5c ℔ lb.—*Albany Journal.*

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	2742	6783	—	13680	62
Last week	3802	10612		14802	69
One yr ago	3033	7245		10080	

Horses............105

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $6 00@6 75; first quality, $5 50@5 75; second quality, $5 00@5 25; third quality, $4 25@4 75; a few choice single pairs, $7 00@ ; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $3 75@4 00.

Working Oxen.—$100, 165@ ; handy steers, $50@110 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20@40; extra, $45@65; farrow and dry, $10@28.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings $7 00@15 00; two-year olds, $12@25; three-year olds, $15@ 35.

Sheep, Wool—Per lb, live, 2 @3½cts; extra, 4 @ 4½c. Sheep and Lambs ℔ head, in lots, $2 00@4 50. Lambs @ c ℔ lb. Sheared Sheep— @ c. Spring Lambs @ c ℔ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb, 3¾@4cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, —@—c; retail, —@—c. NY Pigs, @ . Northern Dressed Hogs, 4½c.

Veal Calves.—4½@5½c.

Hides—Brighton, 7a—c ℔ lb; country lots, 6@6½.

Calf Skins.—10@ c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 5@ ℔ lb; country lots, 4½@—

Pelts—50 @ 80 cah; Country lots, 50@80c.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	663	2069	New York	76	970
N. Hampshire	256	229	R Island	....	....
Vermont	534	1263	Western	1074	1050
Massachusetts	59		Canada	75	1136
Total				2742	6783

Left over.........................

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	506	1288	Eastern	578	2069
Lowell	435	2436	N.Y.&N.E.	—	
Boston & Alb.	1074	1060	On foot & boats	149	
Total				2742	6783

Drovers & Droves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle and Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.			M. T. Shackett	107	
J. S. Richardson	90		F. F. Brady	40	
G. W. Hollis		2069	A. Williamson	17	
J. F. Conner	30		F. Adderson	19	
E. E. Piper	22		J. Quinlan	16	
Thompson & McMasters	21		J. Edwards	17	
Libby, Rackliff & Howe	143		M. G. Flanders	4	
Gid. Wells	21		P. Wright	14	
A. Richardson	87		L. Chickering	21	
Merry & Williams	22		Hall & Seaver	2	121
O. O. Vittum	20		A. Horton	20	
N. B. Beal	25		A. C. Kibling	8	
A. Maxfield	86		F. S. Kimball	7	17
J. Weiler & Son	50		J. Thomas	9	
Vickery-Rackliff	19		Sargent-Turner	10	
Judge Gray	23		Geo. Brownell	19	
New Hampshire.			**Massachusetts.**		
Dow & Moulton	50	125	Jos. Rice	59	
I. B. Sargent	20	104	**New York.**		
Rossiter & Brock	13		R. J. Bannon	13	50
Aldrich-Johnson	21		O. Robinson	18	
J. W. Cooper	24		P. O. Brine		200
B. F. Wood	10		J. Ashwood	21	
Muliken & Whitemore	20		G. Berry		201
G. A. Harris	21		Flack & Son		186
S. Cole	2		J. Shirley		180
G. E. Lincoln	20		Fisher Bros	24	135
S. Huntley	19		L. Morse		24
Vermont.			**Western States.**		
Stocker & Ricker		148	A. N. Monroe	816	
Kidder & Robinson	17		G. W. Hollis		1050
A. B. Edwards	20		Wear & Co.	32	
C. Leavitt & Son	24		Hathaway & Jackson	80	
Tinker-Kenfield	14	80	Swift Bros. & Co	84	
Adams & Taylor	22		C. Leavitt & Son	64	
R. P. Pollard	8		J. Stetson & Son	16	
J. Counter	5	62	A. White	32	
H. F. Gilbert	14	79	**Canada.**		
P. C. Leonard		103	H. M. Crohurst		99
L. Hastings	6	78	H. Shove	26	
Hastings & Campbell	45	200	Hastings-Morse		380
H. Ingerson	19	375	H. Lawrence		108
			F. C. Deneshah		219
			W. H. Dewey	20	
			Dardis Bros	29	250
			Geo. Mooney		80

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1878.

The call for cattle is not very extensive. The Northern cattle number a good strong 150 head less than last week, but butchers were calculating on a stormy day. They missed their calculation in that respect. A slim attendance was another thing calculated upon, their ambition to knock down prices got the best of the drovers, is altogether to apparent; that sort of thing has been done the past three weeks. We rank prices this week on Northern, about on a par with transactions of last week which is not certainly very encouraging. We noticed some Vermont farmers down with stock, just to look into things. Says one Vermonter, "I was offered more for my cattle at home than I can get here, and what the drovers tell us at home, comes pretty near the truth." A few head of cattle are this week intended for shipment to Liverpool. Some nice stock fatted by Rufus Townsend of Woodstock, Vt, will take a sail across the water. No one need be ashamed of such stock as be sent to market this week. Lake steers in fair supply. C. Leavitt & Son handled a number this week. Not any Western cattle over the Trunk Railroad this week, and we understand that the supply at Brighton was light. Butchers complain of the dullness of the meat market in the city.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

James Edwards sold 8 of his 2 year old steers that would average 900 lbs, at $27 each; 4 head of 3 year old steers, average 1100 lbs, at $37.50 each.

Adams & Taylor had this week a fine specimen of a 2 year old bull that weighed 1793 lbs, (we think that his 2 year old birthday must have been some ten months ago) but he was as nice a got up beast as we have seen of late, very fat, sold for shipment, fatted by Rufus Townsend of Woodstock, Vt; also one nice Durham cow estimated to dress 900 lbs; the mother of the bull, will sail on the same steamer; 6 oxen were sold to dress 1000 lbs, each, at 5½ @ 6½c D W; 3 3 year old steers to dress 850 lbs each at 6c D W; 1 stag to dress 750 lbs, at 4½c D W; 1 bull 1400 lbs, at $40.

B. F. Wood sold 2 oxen, 2810 lbs live at 4½c live.

A. C. Kibling sold 2 oxen, home weight 3500 lbs, at 6c D W; 2 other oxen at *highest market price, weighing 3500 lbs, fatted by J. Gove of Strafford, Vt.*, nice pair.

M. T. Shackett sold 8 3 year old steers to dress 600 @ 700 lbs, at 6½c D W; 8 3 year old steers to dress 500 to 950 lbs, at 6½c D W; 6 steers to dress 625 lbs, at 5½c D W; 20 steers, averaging 1325 lbs, at 4c live; 10 steers, averaging 1020 lbs, at 3½c live. Small cattle weigh from 800 to 1200 lbs, at 2¾ @ 3c live weight.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ℔ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	4¼@4½	Light to fair	3½@3¾
Good to prime	3¾@4¼	Slim	3 @3½

A few lots of premium steers cost..........4¾@5

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19th, and 20th, 1878. Total arrivals of Western cattle for the week are ten hundred and seventy-four head. We find some very fine dressing steers on sale at the new yards, just a few loads were so fine that they brought 5c per lb., live; if they had not been way up as to grade, they never would have brought that price this week, as we call the market on Western steers hardly equal to last week—so say the dealers. But there is another side to the question, which is that cattle are selling higher, the butchers' standpoint. At the old yards one drover informed us that the cattle business is played out. They can't get back what they cost at Albany, and also say that this is good authority. The market appeared very dull, in fact the dullest we have noticed on Western for a number of weeks. The trade was better for Northern and Eastern than for Western, as far as we could judge. If prices on Western are lower it is because the grades of cattle run better, and getting better cattle than last week for same amount of money.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

NEW YARDS.

A. N. Monroe sold 87 steers, averaging 1366 lbs, at 4½c live; 63 steers, averaging 1311 lbs, at 4⅜c; 45 steers, averaging 1367 lbs, at 4⅜c; 31 steers, averaging 1654 lbs, at 5c; 46 steers, averaging 1317 lbs, at 4⅜c; 82 steers, averaging 1298 lbs, at 4½c; 76 steers, averaging 1305 lbs, at 4½c; 97 steers, averaging 1261 lbs, at $4.45; 43 steers, averaging 1476 lbs, at 5c; 57 steers, averaging 1312 lbs, at 4⅜c; 32 steers, weigh 37740 lbs, at 4c.

A. White sold 29 steers, 27,860 lbs, at 4⅜c; 4 cattle, averaging 1250 lbs, at 4⅜c.

OLD YARDS.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 38 steers, weight 42,650 lbs, at 4⅜c; 9 steers, 10,050 lbs, at 4c; 32 steers, 44,590 lbs, at 4⅜c.

Hastings & Campbell sold 24 2-year old heifers that he drove over from Union market, at $2.40, live, averaging 700 lbs.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 3 steers, averaging 920 lbs, at $3.40; 9 steers, averaging 1230 lbs, at 4⅜c; 4 steers, averaging 1130 lbs, at $4.80; 7 steers, averaging 1240 lbs, at $5.10; 21 steers, averaging 1220 lbs, at 4⅜c.

J. B. Cook sold 16 steers, averaging 1100 lbs, at 4⅜c; 7 steers, averaging 1225 lbs, at 4½c; 14 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at 4⅜c,

Swift Bros. & Co. sold 15 steers, averaging 1325 lbs, at 4⅜c; 2 bulls, averaging 1650 lbs, at 3c; 3 bulls, averaging 1850 lbs, at 4⅜c.

J. Stetson sold 9 steers, averaging 950 lbs, at 3⅞c; 8 steers, at 4⅜c.

Wm. Scollans sold some small cattle, from 3½ to 4½c per lb.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

Something like 4000 less sheep and lambs on the market than last week, quite a number of the sheep that butchers bought last week lay over unsold; not much of a call for mutton, with large quantities of poultry in the city, which gives the city, about Faneuil Hall Market the appearance of Thanksgiving week, in earnest. Stacks and stacks of poultry, and also pork at extreme low rates; no wonder that beef and mutton sells hard. The light run of sheep did not tend to improve the rates. No! butchers had their hands full at home. The average rates on sheep and lambs was 3¾@4c ℔ lb. The heavy rain of last night was sufficient reason for butchers to claim a reduction by way of shrinkage, 3 to 5 lbs on a head, a few lots were sold at 4⅛c ℔ lb.

Geo. Mooney sold 80 head all lambs to J. Faxon, at 4⅛c ℔ lb, weighing 8550 lbs, 3 lbs shrink.

I. B. Sargent sold 104 head more than one-half lambs, average 70 lbs at 3⅛c ℔ lb.

Fisher Bros. sold 135 head a mixed lot, average 100 lbs at 4c ℔ lb.

STORE CATTLE & WORKING OXEN

We find about 250 less Eastern cattle than last week, a comfortable trade, but we have seen it much better. Prices range very much the same as last week.

N. B. Beal sold 1 pr of oxen, gth 6 ft 6 in, weight 2600 lbs at $90; six 2 yrs old heifers, 700 lbs each at $20 ℔ head; one 2 yrs old at $17.

A. Richardson sold twenty-nine 2 yrs old steers, average 850 lbs at $23; also eleven 2 yrs old heifers, weighs most 800 lbs each at 3c live; 1 pr oxen gth 6 ft 8 in, 2600 lbs at $102, 50.

G. Wells sold ten 2 yrs old heifers, average 800 lbs at $23@$25 ℔ head.

O. O. Vittum sold two 4 yrs old steers, 2500 lbs at $110; 1 pr gth 6 ft 9 in, 2800 lbs at $100; one 2 yrs old heifer dress 450 lbs at $22.

Merry & Williams sold 1 pr fancy oxen, gth 7 ft, 3000 lbs at $130; 1 pr 4 yrs old steers gth 6 ft 6 in, 2400 lbs at $97; 1 pr oxen gth 6 ft 10 in, 2700 lbs at $100, also sold cows, heifers and steers at $25 ℔ head.

Vickery & Radcliff sold 1 pr 6 ft 2 in cattle, 2200 lbs at $65; 1 pr 7 ft oxen, 2900 lbs at $110; 2 coarse oxen gth 7 ft 2 in, 3100 lbs at $114; 1 pr gth 6 ft 9 in at $110.

NEW MILCH COWS.

The call for milch cows is moderate, and the figures are mostly low, more selling at $25@$40 than any other prices.

R. P. Pollard sold 1 springer at $25.

Jas. Rice took in 59, cows and young cattle were selling from $20 up to $50 as to quality.

N. B. Beal sold 2 springers at $33 each; one springer at $27.

Merry & Williams sold 2 springers at $30 each.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

A Vermont man had 44 shotes in the market, he couldn't dispose of them, and wished they were back where they came from, and offered at 4c ℔ lb. 152 double-decked cars of Western hogs were received, cost delivered 3¾@4c live.

POULTRY.

The heavy supply of last week and the low rates then received has kept back supply to-day; several lots offered, not really any price fixed; 7 cts we hardly think could be obtained for the live lots.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The general appearance of the market indicates a decline, or so dull that the cattle and sheep moved very slow, butchers were loth to buy and many bought only a few to bridge over until the city and vicinity were less crowded with poultry, pork, and all sorts of provisions, but with Thanksgiving next week there will not probably be a diminishing of supply. We never have noticed such a quantity of poultry in the city, the second week before Thanksgiving. Good turkeys have been peddled out at 15@16c ℔ lb. We noticed one of the good farmers of New Hampshire at market; we have been talking dull sheep market for some time, and we suppose that this gentleman, Mr. Willard Moses, of Colebrook, N. H. He thought he would just see for himself if these things were so, but found it a great deal worse than he expected, no exaggeration. Mr. Moses is the owner of 1000 head of sheep, the greater part of these he lets out for so much wool to each head, realizing a good profit by the arrangement, but he thinks he would not like to follow the markets for a living.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle.—There was an improved shipping demand for good native cattle during the first half of the past week, and prices ruled firmer and 15@20c ℔ 100 lbs higher than for the previous week, but toward the close the market weakened under the influence of unfavorable Eastern advices, and the improvement was pretty much all lost. Several orders were received for export cattle, and in a few instances 5c ℔ lb was realized for extra bullocks averaging 1,600 lbs and upward, but 4¾c was practically the top of the market. The supply of Texas and Western cattle continues to show a gradual falling off, but the offerings of such were disposed of quite readily to the local trade as city packers and butchers bought freely. The bulk of the trading in prime to choice heavy fat native was at $4 50@4 75 ℔ 100 lbs; choice pony steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,300 lbs, at $4 00@4 35; fair to good natives at $3 75@4 25; common to medium do. at $3 50@3 80; butchers' steers at $3 00@3 25; stock steers and feeders at $2 25@3 25; good to choice native cows and heifers at $2 50@3 00; scallawags at $1 75@2 00; through Texans at $2 75@3 00; corn-fed do. at $3 50@4 00; Colorados at $3 25@4 25, and milch cows at $20 00@40 00 ℔ head. We quote grades and prices as follows:

Choice to extra graded beeves, $4 50@4 75; good to choice native steers, $4 10@4 40; fair to medium fleshy steers, $3 60@4 00; common butchers' steers $3 00@3 40; stock steers and feeders, $2 40@3 40; half-breed Texans, $3 00@3 50; through Texans, $2 60@3 00; good to choice native cows and heifers, $2 60@3 00; common to fair native cows and heifers $2 00@2 50; bulls and stags $1 75@2 75; common to choice fat oxen $2 25@3 25; calves, $3 00@4 50; milch cows per head, $20 00@40 00.

Hogs.—The supply continues large for the season, and the average quality of the offerings is fully up to that of former years, though there are still a good many common and unmatured hogs arriving. The low prices now ruling caused an active movement, the pens being kept well cleared from day to day, and as nearly all the packing houses are now open, the season may be considered as fully inaugurated. Shippers were meagre buyers, their purchases amounting to only a trifle over 2,000 head daily, in the aggregate amount Prices show a further shrinkage since our last report of fully 20c ℔ 100 lbs all around, all sales being subject to a dockage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow, and 80 lbs for each stag.

Sheep.—This market continues to rule dull and slow, and in the absence of a good healthy competition between buyers prices remained weak. Sales generally ranged at $2 50@3 50 ℔ 100 lbs for common to choice butchers' sheep; inferior lots selling as low as $3 25, and a few extra heavy fat wethers at $5 00 on export orders. —*Prairie Farmer.*

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON.

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Nov 23.

BEEF, &c.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 and 51.

Sirloin Steak, lb.	25 @28	Beef Liver	8 @10
Rump Steak	25 @28	Beef Tongue	12 @15
Round Steak	15 @20	Corned Beef	6 @ 8
Rib Roast	20 @22	Smoked Beef	23 @25
Chucks, &c.	8 @12	Beef Tongue, salt	14 @1
Tripe	10 @12		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 28.

Fresh Pork, ℔ lb.	7 @ 9	Smoked Should's.	8 @
Clear Salt Strips	8 @ 9	Smoked Ribs	7 @ 8
Single Ham	10 @11	Sausages	9 @..
Corned Shoulders	7 @ 8	Pigs' Feet	9 @..
Briskets	7 @	Lard, leaf	8 @

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. B. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Veal, leg	16 @18	Mutton, legs	14 @20
Veal, shoulder	6 @10	Mutton, should's	12 @18
Lamb, ℔ lb.	10 @17	Sp'g Lamb, lb	10 @ 16

Butter, Cheese, &c.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81

BUTTER.		Fair to good do.	8 @10
Prime	28 @32	Farm	9 @11
Choice, ℔ lb.	23 @25	EGGS.	
Medium	18 @22	Cape	@29
		Eastern	@27
CHEESE.		Northern	@2
Prime Factory	12 @14	Western	@2

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Turkeys, lb.	15 @ 20	Pigeons, stall fed, doz	.. @..
Chickens, sp'g.	12 @ 17	Philadel. squabs	@
Fresh Fowls	15 @ 18	Widgeon, pair	.. @ 75
Geese, common	12½ @ 15	Teel, ℔ pair	.. @ 75
Geese, Mong'l	20 @ ..	Snipe, dozen	.. @ ..
Geese, green, lb	17 @ 20	Peep, dozen	.. @ ..
Ducks, Mong'l ℔ pr	1 50 @2 00	Brant, ℔ pair.	.. @..
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00 @1 25	Coote, pair	20 @
Quail, ℔ doz.	2 00 @3 00	Plover, dozen	.. @..
Woodcock, pr.	75 @1 00	Rabbits, each	.. @
Partridges, pr.	50 @1 00	Venison, ℔ lb.	17 @
Eng. Pheasants, ℔ pair	.. @. ..	Antelope	.. @
		Pigs, roasting	1 25 @

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corected by Whitman B. Smith, Nos. 97 & 99.

Apples—		Tomatoes, new qt	.. @ ..
Table, peck.	25 @ 50	Do. Bermuda, qt	@ 1
Baldwins, pk	15 @ 25	Tomatoes, can.	10 @ 20
Russets	.. @ ..	Citrons, each	15 @
Dried, ℔ lb.	8 @ 15	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, bush	75 @
Table, doz.	25 @ 75	Sweet Pot's, lb	@
Cooking, pk.	50 @ 75	Turnips, peck.	@ 20
Grapes—		Beets, peck	@ 20
Concord, box.	25 @ 37	Beans—	
Isabella, lb.	6 @ 8	White, dry, pk	50 @ 87
Catawba, lb.	10 @ 12	Lima, quart	.. @ ..
Blk Hamburg	50 @ 75	Cabbages	6 @ 10
Malaga	15 @ 25	Carrots, peck	.. @ 20
Oranges—		Parsnips, pk	@ 25
Havana, doz.	50 @ ..	Onions, per pk.	.. @
Florida	.. @ ..	Cauliflowers	20 @
Jamaica	.. @ 00	Celery, ℔ root.	10 @
Messina	.. @	Lettuce ℔ head	3 @ 5
Valencia	.. @ ..	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz.	25 @ 37	Hubbard, lb.	1½ @
Bananas, doz.	50 @ 75	Marrow, lb.	1½ @
Peaches, can	. @ 25	Crookneck	.. @
Whortleberries, ℔ can	.. @ ..	Cucumbers, ea.	25 @
Cocoanuts, each.	6 @ 10	Egg Plants, new	10 @
Cranberries, pk	75 @1 00	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	.. @
Chestnuts, pk	1 25 @1 50	Pickles—℔ gallon—	
Shellbarks, pk.	1 00 @ 1 25	Cucumbers	.. @
Sweet Cider, ℔ gallon	10 @ 15	Martinos	.. @ ..
Potatoes, peck	25 @ 37	Limes	.. @ 50
Bermuda Onions, new, lb.	. @..	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box	.. @..
		per doz.	.. @
		Rhubarb, lb	@ ..
		Artichokes, pk	.. @

Neufchatel Cheese, package.......... @ 10
Green Peas, ℔ peck.......... @
Green Corn, dozen.......... @..
Blueberries, quart.......... @..
Raspberries, quart.......... @..
Cherries, lb.......... @
Tomatoes, peck.......... @
Asparagus, per bunch.......... @ ..
Olives ℔ gallon..........1 00 @1 25
Watermelons, each.......... @ ..
Strawberries, per box.......... @
New Squash, each.......... @
Pineapples.......... @

Fish, &c.

Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 & 117.

Bass, ℔ lb	12½ @ 17	Shad	@
Blue Fish	.. @ 10	Pickerel, lb.	@ 12
Codfish, fresh.	.. @ 6	Perch, doz	.. @
Haddock—		White Fish	.. @
Fresh, lb.	6 @	Salmon Trout.	.. @ ..
Smoked	.. @ 8	Brook Trout, lb	.. @ ..
Halibut, ℔ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	.. @ ..
Fresh	.. @ 12½	Lobsters, lb.	.. @
Smoked	.. @ 12½	Frogs' Legs, dz	.. @ 50
Fins	.. @ 12½	Herring, salt	.. @
Cusk, ℔ lb	.. @ 6	Herring, smok., ℔ doz.	.. @ 25
Mackerel, each	4 @ 17	Tongues and Sounds, ℔ lb	.. @ 12
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	.. @ ..	Scollops, q't	.. @
Eels, lb	12 @	Oysters, solid, ℔ gallon	.. @1 00
Smelts, lb.	20 @ ..	Clams, gallon.	.. @ 70
Flounders, lb.	.. @ 6	Quohaugs, solid, ℔ quart	.. @ 40
Salmon, ℔ lb—		Tautog	.. @ 10
Fresh	25 @ 30		
Smoked	.. @ 20		
Pickled	.. @ 15		

Soft Shelled Crabs, dozen.......... — — @..

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl, cash.	12 00 @13 00	Family, bbl.	12 00 @14 00
		Tongues, bbl	25 00 @28 00

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 29.

Pork, Boston ex Clear, bbl.	14 00 @15 00	Ohio Prime	10 00 @11 00
Boston No. 1 per bbl	13 00 @14 00	Lard, ℔ lb.	7 @.. 7½
Boston No. 2	12 00 @13 00	Ohio leaf, lb	7 @.. 7½
Ohio ex. cl'r.	12 50 @15 00	Hams, Bos'n ℔ lb.	9 @.. 10
Ohio Mess	11 50 @12 00	Hogs, whole	5 @.. 5½

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. R. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Calves, ℔ lb	5½ @.. 8	Lamb, lb	8 @ 10
Sheep, ℔ lb	7 @.. 14	Do. Spring, lb.	8 @ 10

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Prime, new	22 @ 25	Fine Factory	9 @.. 9½
Choice "	19 @.. 20	Fair to good do	6 @.. 8
Fair to gd "	16 @.. 17	Farm	5 @.. 9
Common "	10 @.. 14	EGGS.	
Choice West'n.	15 @ 19	Eastern	@.. 26
Fair to good do	9 @.. 11	Northern	@.. 25
Choice old	@..	Western	@.. 24
Common	.. @.. ..	Cape	@.. 28

Creamery Butter.......... 27 @ 30

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Whitman B. Smith, No. 97 & 99.

FRUIT.		Jacksons	2 50 @
Apples, bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00	Onions, bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25
Cranberries, bbl		Beans, white—	
Country	5 00 @ 7 00	Medium, bu.	1 50 @ 2 00
Cape	7 00 @ . . .	Pea, bush.	2 00 @ 2 25
Lemons, b'x.	3 50 @ 4 50	Squashes, cwt—	
Oranges, box—		Hubbard	@25 00
Havana, bbl	.. @ ..	℔ ton	00 00 @ 0 00
Florida, box	4 50 @ 5 00	Marrow	@..
Messina	000 @ 0 00	℔ ton	@22 00
VEGETABLES.		Crookneck	.. @..
Potatoes, bbl—		Pickles, bbl—	
Early Rose.	2 50 @ 3 00	Cucumber.	9 00 @12 00
Common	2 00 @ 2 50	Limes	.. @ .

Olives ℔ gallon..........1 00 @ 1 50

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 North Market St.

Barley, bush.	1 00 @ 1 25	Hung'n Grass, bush	@ 1 25
Buckwht, ℔ bush	1 00 @ 1 25	Millet, bush.	@ 1 00
Clover, White Dutch	30 @ 35	Red Top, sak.	1 75 @ 2 00
Clover, Red, lb	8½ @ 9	R. I. Bent, bu	2 75 @
Flax Seed	2 00 @ 3 00	Winter Rye, ℔ bush	1 00 @ 1 15
Fowl Meadow, ℔ bushel	3 50 @ 4 00	Ky. Blue Grass	@ 1 50
Herds Grass, ℔ bush	1 50 @ 1 65	Orch'd Grass, ℔ bush	1 50 @1 75

THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

The shipments of Live Stock Growing Less on Account of the Approach of Winter—The Market to be Held by Exports of Fresh Beef—General Comments on the Business.

[Daily Advertiser.]

With the approach of winter the export of live cattle to England is falling off. The Cunard line has suspended the business for the present, while the Warren line will probably do much less during the winter. The Canadians are still shipping from Portland. The Brazilian of the Warren line sailed on Saturday with 252 steers and 1000 sheep. The steamer has been fitted with thirty-four additional ventilators; the fixtures for securing the cattle have been changed so that each steer now has three feet in width by eight feet depth, instead of only two feet six by eight feet, as in previous voyages. The sheep are in pens of 100 square feet each, twenty to the pen. There is an iron guard around the hatchways, about seven feet high. This is left open at the top (except in stormy weather,) and of course conduces to better ventilation. Each steer is secured by stanchions, covered with sheep skin with the wool on, to prevent chafing. Lumps of rock-salt are placed in the feeding troughs, and periodically the steers are fed and watered. A veterinary surgeon goes out in the ship. Thus the effort is made to make the voyage safe and comfortable. It is undeniable, however, that the storms of winter render the business more precarious, and the rate of insurance has gone up accordingly. Few of our offices are willing to take these risks. There will be cattle shipments probably to a limited extent, all through the winter, and orders for choice steers to arrive out just before Christmas, have already been given.

There will be large shipments of fresh beef in refrigerators, and the market will be held, so that when spring opens the business of shipping cattle will be pressed again with vigor. The export business in both forms is regarded as legitimate, and is largely on the increase, but both have their risks. If live cattle are shipped, but few companies are willing to write against the hazards, and the losses by storms and disease vary from a fraction of one per cent to as high as fifty per cent. The experienced underwriter scrutinizes the condition of the ship, its accommodations and the facilities for ventilation, together with the appearance of the cattle, and notably the point from which they are sent to the seaboard. Sometimes, with all his skill and trained judgment, he is at fault, and the result is a loss, even in the finest weather.

The export of beef to England, which had barely begun in 1875, has now become very large. But 36,000 pounds were shipped in October, 1875, and 134,000 pounds in December, while in November of 1876 the shipment had risen 4,193,980, and in December to 5,771,480 pounds. In the succeeding April 8,412,500 and in May over 7,000,000 pounds were shipped. The drawbacks or hinderances to the increase of the trade are, first, the great losses, if the cattle are shipped alive; and, second, the danger of finding an overstocked market if the beef is exported in refrigerators. For, although the meat can be made to keep very well on the voyage, it cannot be kept any time away from the ice. So that, if there chances to be a somewhat over-supply of dressed meat, the American beef has to take the second place, and away goes the profit.

It is considered certain that England cannot supply her own beef. She must rely on the continent or upon America, or on both. The effect of this year's shipments has been to reduce the price of a dressed ox from twenty-five cents to seventeen cents a pound, and this is having a most depressing effect on the agricultural interest. But the gain will be great if prices are kept down so that the lower classes can have their occasional roast beef. The business has increased so rapidly that it is not a matter of surprise to learn of occasional loss and failure. From want of care in the original selection inferior cattle would sometimes be raised, with "long legs, thin, lanky bodies and a back of the Gothic style of architecture," the meat coarse in grain and the per cent. of bone and muscle high. Then, too, before reaching market, the germs of the dreaded Texas fever or bloody murrain might be contracted, and if the animal survived the voyage it would be unfit for the shambles; if the creature has this disease in latent form, it is sure to appear on the voyage, should it be long and tempestuous, and with fatal results. It should be stated that Canadian cattle, as well as those raised in the Eastern States, are not subject to the cattle distemper.

All this live stock business, however, is now being conducted with a more intelligent purpose. From the vast ranges of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, through the intervening stages, where the steers are first fattened, then herded and sold and then shipped to their ultimate destination, clear intelligence and the most comprehensive views on the subject prevail. The great stock raisers of the West are crossing the old Spanish stock and the Cherokee cows of Texas with bulls of the finest type, and the product of the best farms in Kansas is equal to that of the best in Kentucky. The steers raised in Texas, however, are still of an inferior grade; nor does a two year's feeding on the plains of Kansas or Nebraska suffice to bring them up to the standard.

It is to be hoped that the lively competition between Chicago on the northern, and St. Louis and Kansas City on the most southerly line of travel, will result in adequate safeguards against the spread of contagion in the stock yards of those important points. It has been said that "a pig which has once passed through the Chicago stock yard never has afterwards a sound hoof," and it is more than insinuated—and by disinterested persons, too—that a steer is more likely to have the Texas fever if he comes East *via* Chicago than if he is sold and shipped at Kansas City. This may not be true, but there is a theory that the yards on the margin of the Missouri are more easily cleaned, and are more likely to be in good condition than the yards in Chicago. The enormous extent of the latter,—covering with their roads, tracks and sheds, an extent of 370 acres,—almost preclude the idea of cleanliness. They can accommodate 20,000 head of cattle at once, and the sales often amount to 4000 or 5000 a day. When such an immense business is done the tendency to the neglect of even the ordinary precautions must be great; but it should be remembered that a cattle epidemic is one of the most dreaded of scourges, and the British nation will be sure to act with vigor should it appear that their splendid herds of blooded cattle are in danger of contagion.

A live-stock act will take effect in Great Britain on the first of January next, which dictates, among other things, that

"Foreign animals are to be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by a special order of council called a foreign animals' wharf."

"They are to be landed in such manner at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the commissioner of customs may from time to time direct."

"They are not to be moved alive out of the wharf."

Provision is made for suspending the act if the privy council are satisfied that they can do so with safety. That portion of the act provides as follows:—

"In relation to the foreign animals if and as long as from time to time, the Privy Council are satisfied, with respect to any foreign country, that the laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals and to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals, then, from time to time, the Privy Council, by general or special orders, shall allow animals, or any specified kind of animals brought from that country, to be landed, without being subject under the provisions of this schedule to slaughter or to quarantine, and may for that purpose alter or add to the provisions, as the case may require; but every such order shall forthwith, after the making thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not then forthwith after the next meeting of Parliament, be laid before both houses of Parliament." . . . .

Thus follows the necessity for suitable legislation to secure proper treatment of cattle in their transit to the seaboard, and of suitable veterinary inspection before they are allowed to be shipped. This inspection will be a safeguard alike to the cattle dealer, to the underwriter and to a great interest, which the criminal neglect of a few persons may prostrate. At Liverpool the cattle all pass under the inspection of a veterinary surgeon, armed with absolute authority; so that if diseased cattle survive the voyage they may be rejected as not merchantable.

IS QUEEN VICTORIA A SPIRITUALIST?

[London Correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle.]

It is reported that the queen has enrolled herself among the spiritualists or spiritists, as some of them are beginning to call themselves, a term more etymologically correct than the older name. Her majesty's lately deceased bosom friend, Mme Van der Weyer, was a believer in "occult science," and was great at getting up seances at her own residence, the New Lodge, Windsor, and invoking the ghosts of Mons Sylvain Van der Weyer, and others of her quondam mundane acquaintances. Of course, to the Anglo-Belgium lady it was open to belong to any sect—is spiritualism accounted as a sect by the by?—she chose; but even the law of "Protestant succession" will permit the royal family to hold any creed short of that of Roman Catholicism; therefore the queen's profession of spiritualism, however much it may "go against the grain" with that sturdy churchman, the archbishop of Canterbury, the rationalistic dean of Westminster, or that stoutly evangelical newspaper called The Rock, is scarcely likely to lead to trouble. Spiritualism seems to be rather fashionable among crowned or once crowned heads. At the Tuileries, while the second empire was in power, one heard of it frequently, and the Russian and sundry other royal houses have looked with an eye of favor upon it.

EFFECT OF DIET ON LIQUOR DRINKING.

[New York Graphic.]

Chas. Napier, an English scientific man, has been testing the truth of Liebig's theory that liquor drinking is compatible with animal food, but not with a farinaceous diet. The experiment was tried upon twenty-seven liquor-drinking persons, with results substantiating the Liebig theory. Among the most striking instances of reform brought about by a change of diet was that of a gentleman of 60, who had been addicted to intemperate habits for thirty-five years, his outbursts averaging once a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in insuring his life. After an attack of delirium tremens, which nearly ended fatally, he was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet, which, we are assured, cured him completely in seven months. He seems to have been very thin at the beginning of the experiment, but at the close of the period named had gained twenty-eight pounds, being then of about the normal weight for a person of his hight. Among the articles of food which are specified by Napier as pre-eminent for antagonism to alcohol are macaroni, haricot beans, all of which should be well boiled and flavored with plenty of butter and olive oil. The various garden vegetables are said to be helpful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of macaroni and farinaceous food. From this point of view high glutinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acidity being calculated to foster the habit of alcoholic drinking. A like remark may be applied to the use of salted food. If we inquire the cause of a vegetarian's alleged disinclination to alcoholic liquors we find that the carbonaceous starch contained in the macaroni, beans or oleaginous aliment appears to render unnecessary, and therefore repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AND THE AFGHAN WAR-CLOUD.

The committee organized to urge an early meeting of Parliament in view of war with Afghanistan, having asked Lord Beaconsfield to grant them an interview, the premier has written a letter to their chairman, Lord Lawrence, in reply. Lord Beaconsfield says that he is at a loss to perceive what useful purposes can be served by a more extended expression through a deputation from the committee of the opinions which Lord Lawrence and others have so frequently and copiously explained in regard to the assembling of Parliament. The government will, as a matter of course, be prepared, in the event of the commencement of hostilities in India to advise Her Majesty to make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the act regulating the relations of the crown with India may seem to require. This would seem to be not less satisfactory and a scarcely less constitutional mode of meeting the occasion than a series of memorials and deputations. The papers relative to India will be published before the end of the month. Lord Lawrence's committee passed a resolution regretting Lord Beaconsfield's refusal to receive a deputation, and emphatically condemning his apparent determination in the event of war being declared not to advise her Majesty to consult Parliament until hostilities have commenced.

The Daily News's Lahore despatch says that the Viceroy has arrived there, and the commander-in-chief has been recalled from Peshwaur to meet him.

The Daily News's Peshwaur despatch announces that the pass near Ali Musjid has been reconnoitred. Its difficulties are less than supposed. Artillery can be brought to bear on the fort.

The Bombay *Gazette* announces that several regiments have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to advance from Quetta immediately, and all are ready. Merchants from Central Asia say that no indications of a movement of the Russians toward Afghanistan are observable.

THE ATTACK ON KING HUMBERT.

The following is the Pope's congratulatory telegram to King Humbert on the event of his escape from assassination:—

Having heard of the deplorable attempt made against the life of your Majesty, I express to you my extreme concern, and, at the same time, my congratulations that you have escaped this grave danger. I pray God for the preservation of your Majesty's health. LEO.

The corps of veterans which suffered the loss of two men by the explosion of a bomb, during the procession in Florence in celebration of King Humbert's escape from the assassin, was similarly attacked while returning from the funeral procession in honor of King Victor Emmanuel.

Passanante informed his examiners that his intention was to finish King Humbert, and if he had had money enough to buy a revolver he would have succeeded. He had no personal feeling against the King or the government. He intended to assassinate as a means to a universal republic.

The authorities have made several arrests in connection with the bomb outrage. They are confident of detecting the criminal. Another of the wounded has died.

Signor Melillo, editor of the *Censor* (newspaper), has been arrested. He was formerly an associate of Passanante, and was arrested with him in 1870 for posting revolutionary placards. The shopkeeper who sold Passanante the knife with which he attempted to kill the King was also arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN TOPICS.

The modifications made by the international Roumelian commission in the Turkish project for the organization of reforms have been accepted by the Porte.

Said Pasha, formerly the favorite and first secretary to the Sultan, and now governor of the province of Broussa, is recalled to Constantinople. It is rumored that he will assume the ministry of public works. This is an important indication of the supremacy of English influence in Turkish affairs. Said Pasha was sent into a species of honorable exile at Broussa on account his friendship for Layard, the British ambassador to Constantinople, and his strong English sympathies, which were so well known that he was nicknamed "the Englishman."

Bucharest newspapers publish the particulars of the Russian demands, which, if correct, materially detract from their significance. They seem only to have asked increased facilities for intercommunication during the occupation of Bulgaria. Nevertheless, according to the Roumania *Libera* (newspaper), the Bucharest government has already declined the Russian proposals, declaring that the existing facilities are all that the Russians need, according to the treaty of Berlin and the Russo-Roumania convention.

The Times's Constantinople despatch says the Porte has advised the Sultan that the expression of the Czar's intention to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin makes it all the more necessary that Turkey should give proofs of her unwillingness to act in the same spirit.

NOVEL MATRIMONIAL EXPEDIENT.

[New York Times.]

Advertising for husbands and wives we had supposed to be confined to the Western nations, but it seems that they understand the peculiar art also in the East. A young woman in Goa, on the Malabar coast, has adopted a novel method of securing a matrimonial partner. She has posted in the municipal chamber an announcement that a young lady of 18, of good position and comely appearance, having an annual income of 1,500 xerafins, wishes to wed a man who understands English and Portuguese, (she herself is of Portuguese descent), and the metrical system of accounts, and has an income of 1,000 xerafins. She adds that on a given day, at noon, she will walk through the principal streets with a green umbrella in her right hand and a green handkerchief in her left, after which she will, at a certain place, receive proposals from suitors in person, and select him she likes best. The latest advices from Goa are earlier than the date of her promised promenade, and we await intelligence as to the result thereof with burning expectation. We are confident that a young woman with so much enterprise, energy and audacity will have a number of suitors, who must be attracted, if not by her looks and carriage, at least by her green umbrella and green handkerchief. It is pleasant to observe that she is so particular about the metrical system, full knowledge of which is indispensable to a well-regulated husband. Men unacquainted with the system often make wretched husbands, but a man who has the metrical system at his finger-ends never fails in the fullest performance of his connubial duty.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

[Macmillan's Magazine.]

The men of the Guards are selected not only for their stature, but also with regard to individual character and respectability, and it may therefore be assumed that a larger proportion of men in good circumstances are allotted to this corps than would be the average throughout the army, a circumstance to which I shall not fail to have regard in my subsequent calculations. The quota of recruits for the year which I have now under view was 57 per company, and I obtained an exact statement of the pecuniary circumstances attending the recruits of one company with, however, the distinct assurance that this might be accepted (with modification) as a type of the whole army. The quota of recruits did not include the one year volunteers. It may here be remarked that all recruits are required to join their regiments not only decently clothed, but that they are called on to bring with them good boots or shoes and two shirts, which, moreover, in the cases of men who are unable through poverty to provide for themselves, must be furnished by the commune to which they belong. On joining their company these 57 recruits brought with them in money 184 thalers, equal to £27 12s. This money is not allowed to be expended in debauchery, but is taken in charge by the company Sergeant-Major (*Feldwebel*), and is distributed to them by degrees under the direction of the Captain. As the men of the Guard are selected from all parts of the Empire, excepting those of which the military forces are not under Prussian administration, it may be assumed that the recruits had spent some part of their pocket money on the road. I learned that the majority of these received monthly aid from their friends during the period of their active service, and I obtained a careful return showing me to what this pecuniary assistance extended. Twenty had no allowance from their families, while seven were returned under the head of "little." Of the remainder 12 had 1 thaler (3 shillings), 7 had 2 thalers, 2 had 3 thalers, 1 had 5 thalers, 1, 20, 2 each 25, and 1, 35 thalers as monthly allowance, while a balance of 4 were returned as doubtful. The monthly allowance from relatives to this batch of recruits thus amounted to 142 thalers. Reckoning the 7 men who were to receive a little and the 4 who were doubtful, it may be assumed that the pecuniary assistance given to these men did not amount to less than 145 thalers a month; nearly £22.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postal cards, 1 cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the United States and Canada, with an additional one-cent stamp they go to all parts of Europe.

All letters to all parts of the United States and Canada, 3 cents per half-ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is, for the city or town where deposited, 2 cents if delivered by carriers, and 1 cent where there is no carrier system.

Newspapers, daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and weeklies, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, 2 cents per pound, payable at the office of publication, newspapers and magazines published less frequently than once a week, 3 cents per pound.

Transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, handbills, maps (lithographed or engraved), music (printed sheet), posters, proof-sheets and prospectuses, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Single copies of the *Ploughman* weighing less than two ounces, the postage upon irregular numbers is 1 cent each. All other miscellaneous matter, including unsealed circulars, blank books, book manuscripts, photographs, etc., and also seeds, cuttings, bulbs and roots, and merchandise not exceeding four pounds in weight, 1 cent for each pound or fraction thereof.

The following are the postal rates with Europe. The rates for letters are for the half-ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for four ounces or fraction thereof:—

To Great Britain and Ireland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; France, letters 5 cents, newspapers, 2 cents; Spain, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; all parts of Germany, including Austria, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Denmark, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Switzerland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Italy, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Russia, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Norway, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Sweden, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Turkey, European and Asiatic, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Egypt, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

For Asiatic countries, the half-ounce limit for letters, and the four ounces for newspapers, still holding good, the rates are:—

To Australia, letters, via San Francisco (except to New South Wales) 5 cents, via Southampton, 15 cents, via Brindisi 19 cents, newspapers, via San Francisco 2 cents, via Southampton 4 cents, via Brindisi 6 cents; China, letters via San Francisco 10, via Southampton 15 cents, via Brindisi 19 cents, newspapers 2, 4 and 6 cents, by the respective routes; British India, Italian mail, letters 10 cents, newspapers 4 cents; Japan, letters, via San Francisco 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

SORGHUM EXPERIMENTS AT AMHERST.

[From the Amherst Transcript.]

Though the experiments which have been made at the college this year have not yet demstrated the practicability of manufacturing sugar from sorghum, arrangements have been made with a sugar refinery to take the syrup and make it up into sugar. It has been found that the cane, taken fresh to the mill and manufactured into syrup, contains a less per cent. of grape sugar than that which is allowed to stand a length of time after cutting, before manufacturing. It is hoped also that improved culture may increase the per cent. of cane sugar. The syrup is of good quality and generally liked where it is tried, but has not been put upon the market, and it is therefore not known what it will bring per gallon. The average yield per acre is 160 gallons, though some pieces have yielded as high as 256 gallons to the acre. The cost of growing sorghum is about the same as that of growing broom corn, and the cost of manufacturing syrup this fall has been twenty-five cents per gallon, but with better facilities it can be done for half that price. The seed is said to be equal to oats for feeding stock, and the young cane is claimed by some to surpass sowed corn for green fodder, being relished better by cattle and producing better milk and butter.

HOW TO CARRY MILK TO MARKET.

The New York *Evening Post*, which has given a good share of attention to the milk question during the past season, says: A company in this city engaged in the milk business thinks it has solved the problem of how to serve the public with milk unchanged in the condition in which it comes from the cow. They say that even pure milk, when brought to the city in tin cans, becomes so agitated that the condition of the milk is changed, and, besides, much dirt and dust will find its way into the cans. To prevent this they put their milk up at the dairy in glass jars having a glass cover which fits upon a rubber gasket, and presses down upon the milk so as to exclude all the air. That the air is excluded is shown by the fact that after the screw is removed the jar may be raised by lifting upon the cover. They claim that the milk thus placed under pressure can not be agitated. The milk is delivered in these jars, and thus full measure is assured. The milk thus served is sold at the rate of ten cents a quart. The difficulties in this plan that naturally present themselves are the liability of the glass jars to get broken by accident or handling, carelessness of servants or through the freezing of the milk. It is possible, however, that the company may find some means of reducing these risks more than one would suppose.

EDGAR A. POE'S RELICS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A St. Louis gentleman, well known as a writer has just returned from Baltimore, bringing with him the stone which marked the grave of Edgar A. Poe before the remains of the poet were removed to their present resting place beneath a monument, and also a part of the coffin containing them. The relics were obtained from the sexton who had charge of the removal of the body, and a curious interview was had with him. The sexton was asked what was the condition of Poe's body when the grave was opened—what he looked like. The answer revealed a curious fact not heretofore made public. The sexton said that all that remained of the body was a skeleton, tolerably well preserved, "and" he added, "when the head was moved the brain rattled around inside just like a lump of dirt." His idea was that the brain of Poe had dried into a ball, which rolled about in the cavity. The stone brought to St. Louis is a small sandstone slab, with a number on it to designate the occupant of the grave, and stood over Poe's coffin for years. The wood of the coffin is, of course, somewhat decayed. It has been suggested that the relics would form a desirable addition to the collection of the St. Louis Mercantile library, and it is possible that they may be donated to the institution.

NEVER RETURN.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

American Manufactures Abroad, particularly musical instruments, are in many cases supplanting those of foreign makers in their own markets. Geo. Woods & Co., the well-known Organ makers, of Cambridge, built a moderately-priced Parlor Organ which has as much variety as a Pipe Organ, and of such a refined and beautiful quality of tone that they are almost daily in receipt of orders for them from musicians in all quarters of the globe.

☞ Just look at the advertisement of *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* in another column on this page, and if you want to do good in the world cut it out and send it to a suffering friend. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all Female Complaints.

New Advertisements.

ROOT CUTTER!

Prepare your Vegetables for feeding horses, cattle and sheep. Best machine in use for this purpose. Capacity one bushel per minute.

PRICE REDUCED!

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

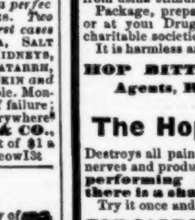
AMES PLOW CO.,
Sole Makers,
QUINCY HALL, BOSTON, MASS.
nov23-4t

CLARK'S PATENT
Root Cutter.

THIS CUTTER is by all odds the Simplest, Cheapest and most Perfect Cutter in the market. Call and examine it, or send for circulars.

Higganum M'fg. Corp.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
38 South Market St.,
nov23-2t BOSTON.

FARMERS' BOILER,



For Wood or Coal.

Sizes from 10 to 65 gallons. Every farmer should have one. Great Reduction in price. All orders will be forwarded at once anywhere in New England. Send for Price List.

JOSIAH M. REED,
67 Blackstone St.
BOSTON, MASS.
nov23-4t

Wanted to Hire a Farm,

That will keep from eight to fifteen head, with stock and tools, from one to five years. Address
S. G. FORBES,
nov23-4t Marlboro', Mass.

LADY'S ALMANAC AND NOTE BOOK

1879.

An Elegant Gilt-Edged Miniature.

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"An elegantly got-up little volume. Its most notable feature is a condensation of the rules of etiquette, which will be valuable as a guide to many."—*Boston Traveller.*

"A very pretty and convenient little book."—*South Boston Inquirer.*

"Just the thing for the ladies."—*Bangor Whig.*

"This little book will just fit a lady's pocket, and once there in its place it will be found of daily use and convenience. It is very handsomely printed, arranged and bound."—*St. Louis Press.*

"An admirable little work, the value of which the ladies will appreciate the moment they see it."—*St. Louis Times.*

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nov23-1t

NOTICE TO THE
RUPTURED.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN

respectfully notifies the citizens of Boston and vicinity that he has taken offices **43 MILK ST.**, up stairs, nearly opposite the new Postoffice, for a limited period, where he may be consulted by those who desire relief and cure from that affliction which becomes sooner or later the most distressing, mortifying and dangerous of any with which mankind are unfortunately afflicted.

RUPTURE.

FEARFUL AILMENTS ARISING FROM RUPTURE AND TRUSSES.

The following are some of the dreadful maladies resulting from the displacement of the Viscera in Rupture, and which are aggravated by the truss when used to support the rupture:

Rupture Becomes inflamed and strangulated, the early symptoms of which are colic pains, rumbling in the bowels, great anxiety, and, when reaching its full stage, equalled by the horrors of hydrophobia.

Rupture and Trusses Cause eventual nervous debility, impaired memory, indifference to amusements and stirring recreation, necessarily conducive to health and the prolongation of life.

Rupture and Trusses Cause kidney and bladder affections, among the most deplorable of which is Bright's disease of the kidneys, depressed and irritated condition of the bladder, some of the premonitory systems of which are occasional lassitude, drowsiness, backache, frequent disposition to urinate, inconstancy or uneasiness in retaining urine, change of color and deposits in the urine after standing several hours, and increasing indifference and insanity to the enjoyments of life.

Rupture and Trusses Cause gradual and imperceptible undermining of the constitution, impairing the digestive functions and thereby inducing fevers of the worst type.

Rupture and Trusses tax the energies and capacities of man to a greater or less extent in every stage of life, both in his physical and mental devotions, in the physical and mental pursuance of his business. In a word, it makes a man less than man, and when, from one or the other of the foregoing afflictions, he begins to realize his mortifying condition, he indeed becomes a creature of commiseration.

The cure of rupture is effected by Dr. Sherman's method without an operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who can perform any kind of labor during the treatment with safety from the danger of inflamed rupture and without interfering with the cure.

Statement by Mr. Rudolph John, Pastor of the St. Paul Lutheran Church:

"I was ruptured on both sides for twelve years. I endured the greatest pain and used numerous trusses, all without effect save to increase my difficulties, until at length I became almost helpless, being unable even to get into my buggy. I applied to Dr. Sherman two years ago, and his treatment has given me the greatest relief. I am free from pain, and though I am not yet entirely cured, owing, no doubt, to my advanced age, being now 62, I am still improving, and with proper care I believe my cure will yet be radical. I can now attend to my duties as well as ever, and my gratitude to Dr. Sherman is inexpressible."

DR. SHERMAN'S DOINGS.

Mr. W. D. Learned Goes to Dr. Sherman by Our Recommendation.

[From the New York Sun, Aug. 20]

With pleasure we here publish Mr. Learned's statement concerning his sufferings from rupture, its treatment and cure. Mr. Learned being a subscriber to the Sun, we feel pleased that our favorable notices of Dr. Sherman's success were the means of his going to that gentleman, and that the result had been all that was hoped for. It is not our habit to puff any one, nor will we consent to do so for any consideration. We have indorsed Dr. Sherman in his successful method of relieving rupture, both for his credit and the sympathy we have for the afflicted. Dr. Sherman has, with untiring energy, devoted his life to this specialty—has made important inventions and discoveries, by and through which he accomplishes these great cures.

RUPTURE—W. D. LEARNED'S STATEMENT

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir: You have published from time to time many statements of Dr. Sherman's patients, setting forth wonderful cures of rupture.

I know that many are skeptical, consequently I feel it a duty I owe to humanity to add my testimony in favor of his treatment. I was ruptured for many years, and tried over a dozen different kinds of trusses, all of which hurt me and made me worse instead of better. Being a subscriber to your paper, and, animated by your recommendation of Dr. Sherman's treatment of rupture, I went to New York and obtained it, since which time I have felt no trouble from the rupture, although I have worked hard ever since on my farm. I now am, and have been for some time, entirely cured.

I know there are many unprincipled advertisers who prey upon the afflicted through Dr. Sherman's success. I would therefore beg of you to publish this statement. My native State is New Hampshire, but I am now and have been living and farming here for the last fifteen years.

Any one doubting the veracity of my statement can learn who I am by writing to the Postmaster, or any of the officers of either of the banks of this place.

Dover, Del., Aug. 16, 1878. W. D. LEARNED.

DR. SHERMAN AGAIN.

Mr. William Ensign Writes His Experience About His Rupture Treatment.

To the Editor of the New York Sun: Being a reader of your paper, and observing frequently recommendations of Dr. Sherman's patients concerning his treatment of rupture, I wish now to add my experience. I was ruptured several years; suffered and got worse from the use of a truss. As my business is an active one, running a sawmill in the manufacture of boxes, I frequently endangered my life from the displacement of the truss and the slipping of the bowel. Fortunately I heard of Dr. Sherman, went to his office in New York, and after an examination received his treatment, from which I did well, and was enabled to attend to my business without inconvenience or danger.

I have now the happiness to state that I am entirely cured, although over 60 years of age. From my knowledge of this terrible affliction I feel as though this public statement may save much suffering and many lives.

I am a native of this State, and have lived and been in business in Westfield for more than thirty years. I mention these facts in order that you and your readers may confide in my statement.

Westfield, Sept. 16, 1878. WM. ENSIGN.

In reference to Mr. Ensign's statement, the editor of the New York Sun makes the following emphatic remarks:

Mr. Ensign's communication and the thousands we have published establish beyond refutation the success of Dr. Sherman's treatment. Any one within the reach of the Doctor who suffers from rupture, except from pecuniary disability, is totally undeserving of sympathy.

THOMPSON RUPTURE CASE.

Afflicted from Childhood—Suffers Truss Torture—Hears of Dr. Sherman—Goes to Him—What His Treatment Has Done.

To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:

I was a victim of rupture for many years, in fact, as far back as I can remember, and was compelled to use trusses all the time, from which I was greatly annoyed. Fortunately, Mr. Henry Gelyhuser of the South Market strongly recommended me to go to Dr. J. A. Sherman, 5 South Fifth street, telling me that he had been treated by the doctor, and was entirely cured. Knowing Mr. Gelyhuser many years, I was much gratified with the information he gave me. A few days later I called on Dr. Sherman and obtained his treatment, which, I am most happy to say, completely restored me. To those who know nothing of Dr. Sherman's method, I must say it is a good thing. It enabled me to exercise freely and work hard during the time I was being cured, without inconvenience. I give this information in hopes some one afflicted may be benefitted by it. I am a clerk in the St. Louis Post-office eastern case, distributing department.

St. Louis, April 6, 1878. J. R. THOMPSON.

A FARMER'S CURE.

To the Editor:

On the 13th day of February, 1875, I applied to Dr. J. A. Sherman's office, and after satisfactory explanation of his method for treating Hernia, had his treatment adapted to my case. I must say at first I was somewhat sceptical of a cure, having been ruptured over 29 years, and being in the sixty-third year of my life; besides, my rupture was getting worse, so when I applied to Dr. Sherman it was very large and troublesome. I had tried a great many trusses, not only without benefit, but with positive injury. The last one I tried, the elastic rubber truss, was worst of all.

I think the ruptured had better let trusses alone and secure Dr. Sherman's remedies, which are a well authenticated means of relief and cure. I am only one of thousands who have been cured by him, and I make it known for the benefit of others. Although I have been very active since I went under this treatment, I gradually improved until I was entirely cured. I could not have believed the cure would have made me feel so much better until I experienced it. While I was ruptured I was often—very often—entirely incapacitated from attending to my business (farming,) but now I am entirely able to pursue the various labors of my vocation without the painful necessity of wearing a truss; not even the comfortable appliance furnished by Dr. Sherman, having no further use for anything of the kind.

I. J. MONTFORT.

P. S.—I enclose the following to show that I am not deceived in my cure:

CHARLESTON, ILL., March 21, 1876.—I hereby certify that Mr. I. J. Montfort was badly ruptured, but is now well and cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment.
W. R. PATTON, M. D.

I have, as a druggist, sold trusses to Mr. I. J. Montfort, and know that he was badly afflicted with hernia. Upon examination, I now find him cured—was cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment.
ANDREW MOORE,
CHARLESTON, March 21, 1876

In additional to this, I refer to Dr. H. C. Cunningham, Mayor of the city of Charleston, Ill.

The Editor of the Globe-Democrat

in reference to Mr. Thompson's statement, made the following remarks:

Mr. James Thompson of the Post Office, writes us that he has been cured of a rupture hanging on him from childhood by Dr. J. A. Sherman's treatment. His happiness can only be appreciated by those who suffer from the same affliction. Mr. Thompson's statement carries with it great weight, from the fact that he has held an important position in the Post Office of this city for many years. The dangers of rupture are seldom realized until it is too late to recover from one or the other of its fatal conditions. The protection sought generally is a truss, but that is a delusion leading to the increase of the trouble one hopes to escape; and Dr. Sherman's method has for years stood the test, and now ranks as the best system of safety and cure known. We publish Mr. Thompson's statement, and commend its careful perusal to those interested.

DR. SHERMAN,

By his applications, in his method of cure, avoids the injuries trusses inflict, and restores the parts injured to natural vigor and healthfulness.

Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience after thirty years' constant devotion to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. It is necessary for the patient to be present to have the application adapted to his case.

Dr. Sherman cannot remain a great while away from his business in New York; therefore, those who are afflicted with

RUPTURE

should take advantage of consulting him without delay.

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CURE

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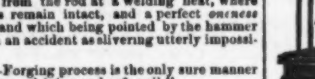

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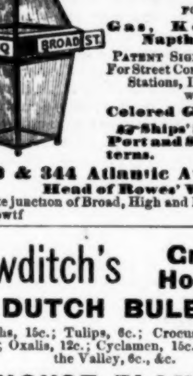

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The Poet's Corner.

ABOVE THE WORLD

BY N. H. DOLE.

High over the convent
An eagle doth fly;
From the cloud-lands of heaven
He utters a cry.

At the foot of the convent,
Where the olive grove grows,
Bright green is the hillside
The torrent o'erflows.

On the brow of the mountain
The goats climb the rocks;
With a branch of the olive
A girl keeps the flocks.

Beyond the wide valley
She looks far away;
The murmuring breezes
With her curls are at play.

Then, suddenly laughing,
She utters a cry;
It is not a signal,
And no one is nigh.

She shouts, for the silence
Oppresses her heart,
And her joy, like the eagle's,
Is above and apart.

—*From the German of Paul Heyse.*

Ladies' Department.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman,

THE LOST INDIAMAN.

BY "CORPORAL SQUIB."

Author of "A Trip Southward;" "Nautica Sketches;" "Corporal Squib on the Farm;" "David and I," etc.

[Continued from last week.]

CHAPTER III.

It was three days before Nathan came again; and then he had news;—news of great importance, it seemed to him. He had already been promoted to the position of first mate of the Princess; Mr. Rangely, the man who had formerly held that position, having been appointed to the command of another ship.

It was important news, truly; for there was an understanding all round that he and Mary were to be married as soon as he should be first mate. Mrs. Fletcher knew it; Martha knew it; and there were those outside the family who had heard something to that effect. Therefore, when Nathan had told his news, Mary and her mother became very solemn,—as if it were bad news instead of good news; and even Martha looked serious. Martha was first to break the solemn silence which ensued. "Well," said she, "I suppose you have a right to be first mate; but I think you'd a good deal better go up to Vermont and buy a farm."

"Aye, Mattie, perhaps I will when I get money enough; but I'll have to go a few more voyages yet. I would like to own a good farm, and hope to, some day."

"You will hardly think of marrying, Nathan, before going to sea again?" asked Mrs. Fletcher, no doubt thinking it would be better to come to an understanding at once on that point.

"That will depend on yourself, Mrs. Fletcher; for—for—I think I can answer for Mary;" and his eyes rested on the blushing maiden.

"Indeed, mother, it shall be as you say;—but I will never leave you," said Mary, tearfully.

"I wish only for your happiness, my children," said the mother; "and yet I would not be left with Martha alone, at this time."

"I will *never* leave you, mother, so long as you live," cried Mary, springing to her side and embracing her. "Do not think, dear mother, do not think that I would ever leave you!"

For a moment the two were clasped in each other's arms. But as soon as the mother could control her emotion, she said, "I shall leave it, then, with you and Nathan. Do as you think best. Be kind to her, Nathan, and be true, and she will be to you a good and faithful wife."

"I know it; I know it; and I cannot but be both kind and true; for she is dearer to me than my own life! And she has not been true to me all these years that I should doubt her now. With God's blessing and your own, we shall be the happiest couple the sun ever shone on!"

"It has shone on a good many, and some of them were pretty good folks, too," said Martha, though not directing her remark to any one there. And then, to Nathan, she said, "Of course you'll not take Mary to sea with you. She can't go to sea, you know."

"But I shall not be always at sea, Mattie,—not always. And when I am, it will be a blessed thing to know I have such a wife at home!"

"How are you going to know that? How can *you* know who's at home, when you're away to sea? You'd better be a farmer, Mr. Woodman, if you want to be happy. You can't be sure of anything, so long as you go to sea."

"Martha, my child, do not speak thus. Has all my teaching come to naught, that you should speak as if there were not One who overrules both earth and sea? It pains me, Martha, to hear you speak so giddily. You are yet but a child, and you should remember that modest speech best becomes the young."

"I know it, mother; I know it; but I've got an awful tongue. It will go in spite of me. There!" and she gave her mother a kiss; "I didn't mean to hurt *your* feelings—of course you know that."

"You are right at heart, Martha—you are right at heart, and though your head is such a giddy one, I am thankful for that."

"I'll be just as good as I can, mother; but I can't be as modest as Mary if I try. It don't come natural. But I'll be as modest as I can, too. And if Mr. Woodman and Mary want to get married, and you are willing, of course it's all right. Nobody else has any right to say a word against it that I know of;—only I think it would be a good deal better for Mary if he would go up to Vermont and buy a farm."

Having spoken thus much, Martha became very demure, and having betaken herself to her usual work, she seemed no longer to be aware that any so serious matter as her sister's marriage was in contemplation. The first point—that they were to be married before Nathan should sail on another voyage—having been decided, the next question was, how soon the ceremony should take place.

Nathan could not expect to be home much over two months; therefore it was expedient that the wedding should be appointed for an early day. Their intentions must be duly "published," according to old-time usage, and this would require at least three Sundays; but Nathan thought the circumstances would justify the ceremony taking place at the earliest possible moment. Therefore the evening of the third Sabbath from that day, was the time appointed.

It was Nathan's duty now to go to the parson,—a good soul, who had always taken great interest in him, as well as in the Fletcher family, but whom he had not met since his return,—and, with a feeling of timidity such as he had never before experienced, he set out to call on his reverend friend.

The parson—I will not call him by name—seemed never to enjoy himself so well as when making others happy; when marrying a young couple, for instance; or, perhaps, when preaching a funeral sermon. For it gave him almost as much pleasure to speak well of the departed—and he always eulogized any deceased member of his flock—as to render a personal service to the living. Therefore he really found enjoyment in what, to others of a less kindly nature, might seem a very serious and solemn duty. Still the good parson never waited til. a man was dead before he praised him—if he deserved praise—or before he censured him, if he deserved censure; for, with his kindly heart, he was also a just man.

Nathan knew him well, still he approached his dwelling with a feeling of timidity he could not account for. He had faced danger many a time without fear, but here, where there was no danger, fear possessed him. Before he reached the parson's house, he wished he had left that part of the business to Mary. But he had not the heart to go back now, and ask her to do it. He felt that he was in for it, as the saying is, and he determined to weather it out.

Most country parsons in those days had good kitchen gardens, which, in very many cases were tilled by their own hands. Our good parson delighted to work in his garden—acknowledged to be the best in town—tending and perfecting his various little crops, from their first germs up to their full maturity. He found sermons, if not in stones, in many a tender plant that grew strong beneath his fostering care. He read everywhere how different are God's ways from man's ways, and how perfect they are. But he had no thought of seeing Nathan that day.

He was working in his garden, where Nathan caught sight of him, and thus avoided going to the house; very happy of so good an opportunity to speak to the parson alone. The good man was so absorbed in his work that he was unconscious of Nathan's approach, until the latter spoke to him. He was startled, at a voice so near him, and a voice he had not heard for so long. "The good Father preserve me!" he exclaimed, suddenly rising erect. "I knew not that any person was so near me, least of all one so welcome as you, Nathan Woodman! I had heard that the Princess was arrived, but hardly expected a visit from you yet. You look as if blessed with health, surely;" and he returned the cordial pressure of Nathan's hand.

"A sea life is favorable to health, at least, and in that it affords some compensation for keeping one away from friends so long," Nathan replied.

"True, true, Nathan; that is some compensation; and indeed good health is a great blessing; but you can hardly know the yearnings that go up at home for the safe return of those who go to the Indies. Blessings should come to those at home, as well as to you who are away, to fully compensate for such waiting."

"I trust those at home get their full share," said Nathan, hardly knowing what else to say. "I am sure we who are away—at least I can say it of myself—long to return, quite as much as those at home can long to have us."

"It may be so, Nathan; it may be. I know who you have in mind, and cannot doubt that, in your case, your statement is correct. And no doubt your welcome home has been all you could desire."

"Aye, sir, I could not have asked more; for I have to tell you, my dear sir, that she—she has—her mother, that is—in fact, the truth is, I came to ask you to marry us."

The parson grasped the young man's hand again. "I wish you joy, Nathan! I wish you much joy! May the Divine blessing rest on you both! But, you are surely not yet first mate? Mary herself has told me that you were to wait till then."

"That time has come, good sir. At least I am to go out as first mate of the Princess on her next voyage. Mary has set the day, and you can make me just the happiest man alive by then giving me the right to call her my wife."

"I shall rejoice to do it, Nathan! It will rejoice me much, for I do believe you are worthy of each other. But her mother, Nathan—you must have noticed how greatly she is changed. Will she be able to bear a wedding, think you?"

"Mary thinks it will be better not to have a regular wedding. Mrs. Fletcher is evidently in no condition to bear excitement, though I must say she seems wonderfully calm. There will be no wedding—no change in any way; at least not until I return from another voyage."

"And then Mrs. Fletcher will have gone to that rest which has been prepared for such as she. It would be a solemn thought, were it not that happiness is sure to be hers. May we, in our turn, be as well prepared to go. Life is brief, Nathan, at the best, and it behooves us all to make early preparation. It seems but a little time since you were brought to me, a gentle babe, in your mother's arms; but a little time; and yet you are now, you say, first mate of an Indiaman, and asking me to marry you! I can hardly realize that you have so soon come to man's estate. And yet, you must be twenty-one?"

"And four years added to that, sir, if the town records are correct."

"Twenty-five! Ah me, is it possible? But you must be right. Surely, we can hardly keep pace with Time. He hurries us more swiftly, it does seem, with every year we live. Twenty-five! Where can the years have gone?"

"I should think, sir, that the good you have done during those years must enable you to look back on them with pleasure."

"Ah, Nathan, the good is not much,—nothing to speak of. Surely, I need take no credit for doing that which I find pleasure in doing. I have tried, however, to be a faithful servant, and I do not think that many of my flock have gone astray. And, indeed, when I begin to recall the funeral sermons I have preached, I can more fully realize how many years have gone. Your own good father and mother, Nathan—it seems but a little while since they, too, used to gather with the others of my charge. And none were more worthy to partake at the sacred feast than they. I did them no more than justice, Nathan, in their funeral eulogies. But those, I suppose, you hardly remember. If you would like to possess copies of those sermons I will even be at the trouble of transcribing them; and I am not sure but they would be an appropriate present on the day of your union with Mary, as something that would afford you an enduring pleasure."

"Indeed, sir, I should like to possess them; for though my parents died while I was so young, I still remember them with affection."

"Then, Nathan, I will make faithful transcripts of those sermons and give them to you. They shall be a token of the kind regard I bear for you, and I will hand them to you on your wedding day. But now, you must tell me something of your voyage, and of those distant countries to which you have been; and first—was your voyage a prosperous one?"

It was fair sailing with Nathan then. When it came to talking of his voyage, he had no trouble, and answered all the parson's inquiries with pleasure. They stood talking in the garden at least an hour, before the parson thought to ask him into the house; and then Nathan declined to go in, on the plea that he had an errand to do for Mary at one of the village stores and had promised her that he would hurry back. So with another grasp of the parson's proffered hand, he said good-bye and left him.

It did not take long to do Mary's errand, and then, with a feeling of great relief, he hurried back to her. To shorten the distance, he left the road and crossed some fields that lay in his way. In the last of these was Mrs. Fletcher's cow; lying in the shade of a tree, calmly chewing her cud. Nathan felt so happy and the cow gave him such a friendly look, that he could not help giving her a kind word in return. "Ah, Miss Mooley," he said, "you seem to be taking it easy. Perhaps you think it's very nice to be a cow, and lie in the shade chewing your cud all day; but I tell you, Mooley, it's a good deal nicer to be a man and get married. I wouldn't change places with you, Mooley,—not for any such feed as there is round here;" and Nathan cast his eyes about him, as if he really did not think very favorably of the pasturage.

The cow ceased chewing, and looked as if she did not quite understand what Nathan was talking about; but he did not stop longer to enlighten her. He had scarce passed her, when he saw Mary, evidently looking for him. But she was looking down the road on which he had gone, and did not see him; so he called to her.

"Molly ahoy! Molly ahoy! This way, Molly! Don't wear your eyes out looking to windward when I'm right under your lee!"

She turned and saw him, and hastened to meet him.

CHAPTER IV.

"Oh, Nathan!" gasped Mary, as he caught her in his arms,—"I fear mother is dying. Hasten! Hasten!"

Without stopping to question her, Nathan almost carried her bodily back to the house in his haste. Then he saw Mrs. Fletcher lying upon her bed, deathly pale, with a blood-stained handkerchief at her mouth. The meaning he well knew. Martha stood by the bedside, almost as pale as her mother.

"You must go for the doctor, Mr. Woodman," said Martha the moment he entered. "Mother is bleeding to death! Go for the doctor as fast as you can."

Indeed, from the crimsoned cloths that lay around, it seemed as if Mrs. Fletcher was really bleeding to death, as Martha said. The excitement of the morning, probably, had brought an attack of hemorrhage, of such severity as to cause the greatest alarm. Still the sufferer herself seemed calm. She removed the handkerchief from her mouth to speak, and then Nathan saw how saturated it was with her life-blood. She said, very faintly, that the doctor could do her no good and that it would be useless to go for him.

"You must make no effort to speak," said Nathan, very gently, motioning Martha to change the blood-soaked handkerchief for a dry one. "Do not make an effort of any kind,—and I will go for the doctor, for you surely ought to have medical aid."

"Nay; nay, Nathan; my time is come, and I am ready. I would have lived for my children's sake, but I am resigned to go. There is nothing in death that I need fear. God bless you,—and may you be a good, kind husband to Mary. May God's blessing rest upon you all."

The effort of saying so much caused a fresh burst of blood, and Nathan himself saw that she was beyond the power of any earthly aid. She did not try to speak again, but lay sinking calmly away. What little they could do for her, they did with trembling hands and tearful eyes, as they stood around her bed, speaking softly to each other.

At last Nathan took Mary's hand and led her away. "She is at rest," he said. "Her pure spirit has flown."

Mary answered only with sobs and tears; but Martha looked silently and fixedly on her dead mother, with a love that was unutterable. Nathan knew how useless would be any words of comfort then; and simply making known his purpose, he left the house to seek for help.

Words of grief should be as sacred as those of love, and I will not attempt to repeat what passed between the sisters while Nathan was away. But when he returned, Mary seemed more calm;—so calm, but with such a settled gloom upon her face, that he would rather have found her in tears. For he knew how much deeper and more terrible to endure is that grief which finds no outward expression. He took her hand and led her away, while the help he had brought performed the last rites for those earthly remains.

"You must not take it too much to heart, Mary," he said, so gently that the fountain of her tears was again stirred, and they once more burst forth. "Oh, Nathan," she replied, "why should death come thus to destroy all our happiness?"

"You should not speak thus, dearest. It was God's will that she should go; and you must remember she has only gone to a better and a happier home, there to meet the one she most loved on earth. I know you will miss her, but you must remember, Mary, that the loss is only ours—not hers. To her it is gain,—inestimable gain. This is only the beginning of life, Mary. We cannot know what life really is until we have passed the grave. This side it is full of shadows and darkness; but beyond, all is light; a glorious light, revealing that the grave is but the entrance to one eternal joyous day! We surely ought not to mourn when one so pure and sinless as your mother enters into the joyous light of that eternal day!"

"Oh, Nathan! Nathan! I know it is her gain; but for all that, she is gone! gone!" and then came a new flood of tears.

"This grief of parting will not last long, Mary," said Nathan, still trying to console her, "and then we shall be happy again. Would that I were *master* of a ship, instead of mate, so that you might go with me. But that I will be, in good time, and then, Mary, you shall be with me always."

"Oh, Nathan! Nathan! I cannot even be your wife, now!"

"What, Mary—what do you mean? Are we not to be married at the time you appointed?"

"How can I, Nathan? how can I, and she just dead? Oh, no! no! we must wait, now."

"Wait, Mary! For what?"

"Because mother is dead."

"Can it be, Mary, that you had greater love for your mother than you have for me?"

"Nathan, you know that I love you better than my own soul!—but my mother—*was my mother*. Do not, I pray you, add to my misery."

"But why wait, Mary? I do not understand. You surely do not mean that I should go to sea again before we are married? That would be too cruel, Mary. You surely do not mean that?"

"It must be even so, Nathan. It would be unseemly to marry now; and, besides, I could not,—and she just dead!"

"You are cruel, Mary! Nay, I will not say that—but you are weak. Grief has overcome you; you cannot reason calmly. You will be yourself again, bye-and-bye, and then you will not send me so cruelly away. You will think better of it, Mary; and till then, I will wait."

"Do not, I pray you, Nathan, prepare for yourself more disappointment. In waiting, your suffering surely cannot exceed my own, but I would not that you should add to yours one single pang. O Nathan, you can never know the misery I have endured in waiting for you!—and now you think me cruel!"

The sobs that followed prevented any reply. Indeed Nathan was himself so overcome by Mary's emotion that he, too, wept. He clasped her, with great heart-throbbings, to his side.

"I will not distress you more," he said at last." "You must forgive me, Mary, for what I have already said."

"Forgive *me*, Nathan! forgive *me*, and pity me!"

"Mary, this is all folly. There is no need of our making ourselves so miserable. Let us be happy again."

"We shall be happy, Nathan,—but we must wait. I could never forgive myself for marrying at such a time. Oh, Nathan, it seems as if I ought not to think of happiness now!"

"You are at least wrong in that, Mary. Your mother's death, surely, ought not to make you so miserable. Have you no faith in the Divine promises—those promises that should cause you to rejoice, rather than be sad? Surely no purer spirit ever left its earthly home than that which has just flown. It is well with your dear mother now. She is at least beyond the reach of earthly harm—freed from all suffering, all pain, forevermore. And I do believe she is not dead, but risen, into a life a thousand times more to be desired than this! O Mary, can you not be strong in that faith?"

"I have faith, Nathan, and yet I am weak. It is as you say, I do believe,—and yet—she is gone! We must wait, Nathan—we must wait."

Nathan said no more, only to try to cheer and comfort her. He had a hope that she would think differently when her first grief should be over. So, with a heavy heart, he helped to make the funeral arrangements; and one of his duties was to go again to the good parson. He was the first to inform the kind old man of Mrs. Fletcher's death. The parson was this time in his study. "Nathan! Nathan!" said he, in evident alarm, as the young man entered, "What brings you now?"

"Death," was the solemn reply. "Mary's mother is gone."

"The Lord's will be done!" said the old man as solemnly. "I feared the excitement would be too much for her. At what time, Nathan, did she pass away?"

"I had hardly returned, from my first visit to you."

"It is even as I feared. But the Lord will be to her a gentle shepherd; for she was one of his whitest lambs. We really need not mourn. But Mary will take it much to heart. She seemed, Nathan, to be almost a part of her mother; only wanting that enduring patience, which I trust will finally come to her too. She will doubtless think the marriage should be postponed."

This last remark fell heavily on Nathan's heart, for he had counted on the good parson's persuasion to help overcome Mary's decision. He could hardly reply, for a moment, but then he said,

"I am sorry to say that Mary does think we had better wait, for awhile; though I still hope, sir, to make her my wife before going to sea again."

"It will be better, Nathan, to defer to her wishes on that point. True happiness is not to be gained by haste, especially in the matter of marriage. Not but what you and Mary have known each other long enough, but because you will be likely to find more happiness by yielding to her wishes, than in gratifying your own. Even should you wait until you have returned from another voyage, it would be but a year; and a year, you know, goes quickly by."

"A year of waiting, sir, passes none too quickly. It would be a long, long year for me. I hope to make Mary my wife before going to sea again; and I had hoped, too, that you would see no impropriety in my doing so."

"Indeed, Nathan, it would give me pleasure to marry you at any time,—at any time; it would really be the pleasantest duty I could perform; but you know, it is thought to be unseemly to have both a funeral and a wedding in the same house within so brief a space of time as you will be at home."

"But it does seem, good sir, as if in such a case as mine the opinion of the world should not be counted in. It would really be showing no disrespect to the dead."

"Oh, no! no, not that,—it is the opinions of the living, Nathan, that are to be regarded. It is not well to go contrary to the world's opinions, however ill-founded they may be. It is easy to swim with the tide, you know, but very hard to swim against it. Impatience is the fault of youth; but, Nathan, we grow wiser as we grow older, and we learn that no enduring happiness can be gained by haste. And then, Mary is so young, yet, that it may be better to wait on that account. Many a mother sinks to an early grave through this haste of youth. I cannot but think, Nathan, that if it is Mary's wish, it will be better to wait."

"But I hope she will think better of it," said Nathan. "Indeed, I cannot believe but what she will. It is not a matter to concern the world, and Mary shall be my wife before I go again to sea if any persuasion of mine can make her so. I had hoped that you would look at the matter differently; but I respect your opinion; I shall always respect your opinion, for I know you wish me nothing but good, but I do regret your decision."

And now Nathan made an appointment with the parson for the funeral, which must take the place of the marriage he had looked forward to so joyously, and then left him with even a heavier heart than he had come. So suddenly do the shadows of Life's passing clouds sometimes darken the way.

After the required time, those mortal remains were consigned to their kindred earth; to mingle with it, and reappear, it may be, in new forms of life. Thus vanishes the material, and every trace of its identity is gone. Nathan returned to his ship, sober and dejected; for Mary had not yet changed her mind, and he now felt sure that she would not. The two short months before his ship would sail again, would soon be gone, and then he must go again to the ends of the earth before he could call Mary his own.

After the funeral, the parson had spoken with Mary and Nathan alone; both in condolence, and upon their intentions. He said nothing to influence Mary's opinion, until he had learned her own; but then he coincided with her. "I cannot but think it will be better to wait," he said. "It will be but a year; and"—turning to Nathan and taking his hand—"a year is quickly gone! Jacob served even seven years; and then he got not her upon whom his heart was set, until he had served seven more."

"I know," said Nathan, interrupting him, "but I don't see how that applies to my case. If old Laban had got his deserts he would have been strung up to the yard-arm! Don't, my good friend, go back to those heathenish times for examples for me to follow!"

"Nay; nay, Nathan; you speak warmly. Even if the circumstances would justify such a feeling, it becometh not us to speak ill of the chosen instruments of the Lord."

"My good, kind friend, I can't believe the Lord ever had anything to do with such a business as that! It was old Laban's and Satan's own work. Laban was working for Satan then, and he ought to have swung for it. Some of those Old Testament stories bear altogether too hard on the Lord, according to my way of thinking. At any rate, I can hardly believe that you would have me guided by those old customs in the matter of marriage."

"By no means, Nathan! Far from that. But I trust you are not losing your reverence for the Bible."

"Not for what is good in it; and there is enough of good to a thousand times outweigh the bad; but I have no heart for the bad. I can't accept the whole Bible as the word of God,—and you must pardon me for saying so. You must pardon me, my dear old friend, but I can't respect robbers, liars, murderers, even though they were, as you claim, the chosen instruments of God. I don't believe God ever commanded them to do as they did. He could not do that and be a just God. You must pardon me for saying it, but I have become accustomed to speaking as I really believe."

A deep sigh from the parson followed this confession, and for a moment he held Nathan's hand in silence. Then he said:

"Well; well, Nathan, however that may be, I feel sure you are right at heart, and that the Lord will be merciful to you. We need not quarrel for our beliefs; for, indeed, man should not be held accountable to man for that which he sincerely believes, or does not believe. It is between him and God alone. There is, however, another matter of which we may well speak. As you are aware, there is a little property to be divided between Mary and Martha, and which must be done by legal process. Both being minors, a guardian, or guardians, must be appointed to hold this property in trust. Each of the girls, of course, inherited a portion of Mr. Fletcher's estate, which was held in trust by their mother, she being guardian for both. Now the residue, their mother's thirds, must also be apportioned between them, and a new guardian appointed. Think you, Nathan, that you will be able to attend to this, and see that all is done properly?"

This was something so out of the course of all Nathan's previous experience, that he hesitated in his reply, but finally promised to see that proper steps were taken towards the settlement of the estate. He could hardly do more, however, than see that the business was put properly into legal hands. Both the girls, upon being questioned, begged of the good parson that he himself would be their guardian; and, willing as ever to be the servitor of others, he told them that, should they continue of the same mind, he would in due time accept the charge. All this happened on the day of the funeral. On the next day, towards night, Nathan returned to his ship.

[*To be continued*]

THROUGH THE TREES.

If I had known whose face I'd see
Above the hedge, beside the rose;
If I had known whose voice I'd hear
Make music where the wind-flower blows,—
I had not come; I had not come.

If I had known his deep "I love"
Could make her face so fair to see;
If I had known her shy "And I"
Could make him stoop so tenderly—
I had not come; I had not come.

But what knew I? The summer breeze
Stooped not to cry "Beware! beware!"
The vine-wreaths drooping from the trees
Caught not my sleeve with soft "Take care!"
And so I came, and so I came.

The roses that his hands have plucked
Are sweet to me, are death to me;
Between them, as through living flames
I pass, I clutch them, crush them, see!
The bloom for her, the thorn for me.

The brooks leap up with many a song—
I once could sing, like them could sing;
They fall; 'tis like a sigh among
A world of joy and blossoming.—
Why did I come? Why did I come?

The blue sky burns like altar fires –
How sweet her eyes beneath her hair!
The green earth lights its fragrant pyres;
The wild birds rise and flush the air;
God looks and smiles, earth is so fair.

But ah! 'twixt me and yon bright heaven
Two bended heads pass darkling by;
And loud above the bird and brook
I hear a low "I love," "And I"—
And hide my face. Ah God! Why? Why?

—*Scribner's for December*

MR. LONGFELLOW AS A STORY-TELLER.

I do not see that the poetry of Mr. Longfellow has changed much in the last twenty years, except that it has become graver in its tone and more serious in its purpose. Its technical excellence has steadily increased. He has more than held his own against all English-writing poets, and in no walk of poetry so positively as that of telling a story. In an age of story-tellers he stands at their head, not only in the narrative poems I have mentioned, but in the lesser stories included in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," for which he has laid all the literatures of the world under contribution. He preceded by several years the voluminous poet of "The Earthly Paradise," who has no fitting sense of the value of time, and no suspicion that there may be too much of a good thing. I would rather praise his long narratives in verse than read them, which is but another way of saying that I prefer short poems to long ones. About the only piece of criticism of Poe's to which I can assent without qualification is that long poems are mistakes. A poem proper should produce a unity of impression which can only be obtained within a reasonable time; it should never weary its readers into closing the book. This is very destructive criticism, but I am inclined to think there is something in it, though it is not respectful to the memory of Milton. Mr. Longfellow's stories can all be read at a single sitting, which insures the unity of impression which they ought to create and which they do create beyond any modern poems with which I am acquainted. Mr. Longfellow had always shown great taste in the selection of his subjects, and it was a foregone conclusion that he would delight his admirers in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Every tale in that collection was worth a new version, even "The Falcon of Sir Federigo," which the young Barry Cornwall sang when Mr. Longfellow was a school-boy.

Mr. Longfellow's method of telling a story will compare favorably, I think, with any of the recognized masters of English narrative verse, from the days of Chaucer down. His heroics are as easy as those of Hunt and Keats, whose mannerisms and affectations he has avoided. They remind me of the heroics of no other English or American poet, and—unlike some of Mr. Longfellow's early poems—are without any manner of their own. They as certainly attain a pure poetic style as the prose of Hawthorne attains a pure prose style.—*R. H. Stoddard; Scribner for November.*

CHINESE LADIES.

The compression of ladies' feet to less than half their natural size is not to be regarded as a mark, or as a consequence, of the inferiority of the sex. It is really a mark of gentility. Various accounts are given of the origin of this custom. One is, that an emperor was jealous of his wife, and to prevent her from gadding abroad, put her feet in iron stocks. Another is, that a certain empress Tan-ke (B. C., 1100) was born with club feet, and that she caused the emperor to issue an edict adopting her feet as the model of beauty, and requiring the compression of female infants' feet so as to conform to the imperial standard. While the third account is that the Emperor (Le-yuh A. D. 961) was amusing himself one day in his palace, when it occurred to him that he might improve the appearance of the feet of a favorite concubine. He caused her feet to be so bent as to raise the instep into an arch, to resemble the new moon. The figure was much admired by the courtiers, who soon began to introduce it into their families. It is said that another emperor, two hundred years later, placed a stamp of the lotus flower (water-lily) on the sole of the small shoe of his favorite concubine, so that at every step she took she left on the ground the print of the flower; hence, girls with small feet are complimented at the present day as "the golden lilies". The operation of bandaging and compressing the feet is very painful; children cry very much under it. Mortification of the feet has been known to result from the cruel practice. Custom, however, imposes it as a necessary attraction in women. An old gentleman at Canton, being asked the reason why he had bandaged his daughter's feet, replied that if she had large feet she could not make a good marriage.

EXPECTATION.

We rode into the wooded way;
Below us wide the shadows lay;
We rode, and met the kneeling day;
We said: "It is too late.

"The sun has dropped into the west;
The mountain holds them to her breast—
She holds and hushes him to rest.
For us it is too late

"To see the leaf take fire now,
To see, and then to wonder how
The glory pauses on the bough,
While panting grass-tops wait."

When, lo! the miracle came on,
A road-side turn—a moment gone—
And far the sun low-lying shone;
The forest stood in state.

Transfigured spread the silent space;
The glamour leaped about the place,
And touched us, swept from face to face.
We cried, "Not yet too late!"

But one, who nearer drew than all,
Leaned low and whispered: "Suns may fall
Or flash; dear heart! I speak and call
Your soul unto its fate.

"Tread bravely down life's evening slope,
Before the night comes, do not grope!
Forever shines some small, sweet hope,
And God is not too late."

—ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, in *Harper's Magazine.*

A WOMAN'S CAPRICES.

A LOVE STORY.

"Men are never so awkward, never so ungraceful, never so disagreeable, as when they are making love. A friend is a luxury, a husband ditto, I suppose; but that intermittent class of beings denominated 'lover' are terrible bores. It does very well for a woman to blush and look flustered now and then, when occasions make it desirable; but to see a man with his face as red as a ripe cherry, and a real parcel of strong-mindedness, self-reliance and masculine dignity done up in broadcloth and starched linen, quaking from the top of his shirt collar, his mouth dry, his tongue twisted into convulsions in the vain attempt to say something sweet—O gracious!"

So said saucy Sophie Lynn aloud to herself as she sat swinging backward and forward before the window, half buried in the cushions of a luxuriant arm-chair, and playing with a small ivory fan which lay upon her lap.

"It also seems so strange, not to say tiresome, she continued, with a running musical laugh, "after one has waltzed and sung, quoted poetry, and talked nonsense with anybody till one is puzzled to know which of the two is the most heartless, one's self or one's companion, to hear him come down plump on the subject of matrimony as though that was the legitimate course of every insipid acquaintance! For my part I never had a lover (here Sophie fluttered her fan and looked pleased, for she had more than one) that I wasn't sick of after he proposed. There was Captain Morris; I thought him the handsomest man in the whole circle of my acquaintance until he went off his knees to me and swore he should die if I didn't take pity on him. Somehow he always looked like a fright to me afterward. Then there was Dr. Wilkins. He was really agreeable, and people said very learned. I was delighted with him for a while, but he spoiled it all with that offer of his. What long-winded, adjectives—and how the poor fellow blushed, puffed and perspired! He called me an 'admirable creature,' and hiccoughed in the middle of 'admirable!' Horrors! I have hated him ever since. Then there was——"

Here Sophie started. She heard the door bell ring. With a nervous spring she stood before her mirror, smoothing down her brown hair with a haste truly comical.

"It won't do to seem interested," she said, as she took a finishing survey of her person in the glass, and shook out with her plump jewelled fingers the folds of her airy muslin dress.

The moment afterward when a servant entered to announce Mr. Harry Ainslee she was back in her old seat by the window, rocking and playing with her fan, apparently as unconcerned and listless as though that name had not sent a thrill to her heart, or the betraying crimson all over her pretty face.

"Tell him I will be down presently," she said.

The girl disappeared, and Sophie flung open the window that the cool, fresh air might fan away the extra rosiness from her complexion. Then she went again to the mirror, and after composing her bright, eager, happy face into an expression of demureness, descended to the parlor. A smile broke over her features, and she reached out both hands to the guest; but as if suddenly recollecting herself, she drew them back again, and with a formal bow of recognition she passed him and seated herself in a further corner of the room.

It was very evident that something was wrong with Sophie; that she had made up her mind not to be pleased or not to please. Could it be that she had foreseen what was coming—that a presentiment of that visit and its result had dictated the merry speeches in her chamber? Be that as it may, a half hour had not elapsed before Harry Ainslee's hand and fortune (which latter, by the way, was nothing wonderful), were in the same place where Capt. Morris's and Dr. Wilkins's had been before them.

"The first man that I ever heard say such things without making a fool of himself," muttered Sophie emphatically, from behind her fan, as she sat, blushing and evidently gratified, yet without deigning any reply to the gallant, straightforward speech in which her lover had risked his all of hope.

"He ought to do penance for the pretty way he managed his tongue. He's altogether too calm to suit me." And Sophie shook her curly head meaningly, holding her fan before her for a screen. Did she forget what he had been saying? "I wonder if I could snore the way old Uncle Jones used to in church?" she soliloquized. "Wouldn't it be fun? And wouldn't it plague Harry if he thought I had been asleep while he had been talking?"

Sophie's blue eyes danced with suppressed merriment as she gave two or three hearty breathings, and followed them up with a nasal explosion worthy of an orthodox deacon. It was well done—and theatrically done—and poor Harry sprang bolt upright, surprised, mortified, chagrined. Human nature could stand it no longer, and Sophie gave vent to her mirth in a burst of triumphant laughter.

"You little witch—you mischief—you spirit of evil!" exclaimed the relieved Harry, as he sprang to her side and caught her by the arm with a grip which made her scream. "You deserve a shaking for your behavior!" Then lowering his voice he added gravely:

"Will you never have done tormenting me? If you love me can you not be generous enough to tell me so, and if you do not, am I not at least worthy of a candid refusal?"

Words sprang to Sophie's lips that would have done credit to her womanly nature, for the whole depth of her being was stirred and drawn toward him as they never before had been toward any man.

But she could not quite give up her raillery then. She would go one step further from him ere she laid her hand in his and told him he was dearer to her than all the world besides. So she checked the tender response that trembled on her tongue, and flinging off his grasp with a mocking gesture and a ringing laugh, darted across the room to the piano.

She seated herself, ran her fingers gracefully over the keys, and broke out in a wild, brilliant, defiant song, that made her listener's ears tingle as he stood watching her, and choking back the indignant words that came crowding to his lips for utterance.

"Sophie, listen to me!" he said at length, as she paused from sheer exhaustion. "Is it generous, is it just, to trifle with me so—to turn to ridicule the emotion of a heart that offers to you the most reverent affections? I have loved you, because beneath this volatile surface character of yours I thought I saw truthfulness and simplicity, purity of soul, and a warm current of tender, womanly feelings that would bathe with blessings the whole life of him whose hand was so fortunate as to touch its secret springs. You are an heiress, and I only a poor student; but if that is the reason why you treat me so scornfully, you are less the noble woman than I thought you."

Sophie's head was averted, and a suspicion of moisture glistened in her eyes as Harry ceased speaking. Ah, why is it that we sometimes hold our highest happiness so lightly—carrying it carelessly in our hands as though it was but dross, staking it all upon an idle caprice?

Then she turned her countenance toward him again, the same mocking light in her eyes, the same coquettish smile breathed from her lips.

"Speaking of heiresses," said Sophie, "there's Helen Myrtle, whose father is worth twice as much as mine. Perhaps you had better transfer your attention to her, Mr. Ainslee. The difference in our dowries would no doubt be an inducement, and possibly she might consider your case more seriously than I have done."

Like an insulted prince, Harry Ainslee stood up before her—the hot, fiery, indignant blood dashed in a fierce torrent over his face—his arms crossed tightly upon his breast, as if to keep his heart from bursting with uprising indignation—his lips compressed and his dark eyes flashing. Sophie, you added one drop too much to your cruel sarcasm. You trespassed upon his forbearance one step further than you would have dared, had you known his proud and sensitive nature.

Not till he had gone—gone without a single word of explanation, leaving only a grave "good-by" and the memory of his pale face to plead for him—did the thoughtless girl wake to a realization of what she had done. Then a quick, terrible fear shot through her heart, and she would have given every curl on her brown head to have him beside her one short moment longer.

"Pshaw! what am I afraid of? He will be back again within twenty-four hours and as importunate as ever," she muttered to herself, as the street door closed after him; yet a sigh that was half a sob, followed the words, and could Harry have seen the beautiful pair of eyes that watched him so eagerly as he went along the street, or the bright face that leaned away out through the parted blinds with such a wistful look as he disappeared, it might have been his turn to triumph.

In spite of Sophie's prophecy, twenty-four hours did not bring back Harry. Days matured into weeks and still he did not come, nor in all that time did she meet him. And now she began to think herself quite a martyr, and acted accordingly. In fact she did what almost any heroine would have done under the circumstances—grew pale and interesting. Mariana began to suggest the delicacies to tempt Sophie's palate. "The poor child was getting so thin." In vain; Sophie protested that she had no appetite. In vain papa brought dainty gifts and piled up costly presents before his pet. A faint smile or abstracted "thank you" was the only recompense. If sister Kate suggested that Harry's absence was in any manner connected with her altered demeanor, Sophie would toss her ringletted head with an air of indifference, and go away and cry over it hours at a time. Everybody thought something was the matter with Sophie—Sophie among the rest.

Her suspense and penitence became unsupportable at last. Sister Kate, who had come so near the solution of the mystery; she knew all, so said Sophie; perhaps she could advise her what to do, for to give up Harry seemed every day more of an impossibility.

"Will you go into the garden with me, Kate," she asked, in a trembling voice, of her sister one day, about a month after her trouble with Harry: "I have something of importance to tell you."

"Go away, darling, and I will be with you in a few moments," replied Kate, casting a searching glance at Sophie's flushed cheeks and swollen eyes.

Running swiftly along the garden paths, as if from fear of pursuit, Sophie turned aside into her favorite arbor, and flinging herself down on a low seat, buried her head among the cool vines, and gave herself up to a paroxysm of passionate grief. Soon she heard steps approaching, and an arm was twined tenderly about her waist, and a warm hand was laid caressingly on her drooping head.

"O, Kate, Kate!" she cried, in the agony of her repentance, "I am perfectly wretched. You don't know why, though you have come very near guessing two or three times. Harry and I——"

Here a convulsive sob interrupted her, and the hand upon her head passed over her disordered curls with a gentle, soothing motion.

"Harry and I"—another sob—"quarreled two or three weeks ago. I was willful and rude, just as it was natural for me to be, and he got angry. I don't think he is going to forgive me, for he has not been here since."

Sophie felt herself drawn in a closer embrace, and was sure Kate pitied her.

"I would not have owned it to anybody if it had not been just as it is," she continued rubbing her little white hands into her eyes: "but I think I love him almost as I do you and father and mother."

A kiss dropped on Sophie's glossy head, and tighter was she held. She wondered that Kate was so silent, but still kept her face hidden in the vines.

"He asked me to be his wife," she continued, "asked me as nobody else ever did—in such a manly way, that he made me feel as though I ought to have been the one to plead instead of him. I could not bear that, and I answered him as I should not. He thought it was because he was poor and I was rich; and all the time I was thinking I would rather live in a cottage with him than in the grandest palace in the world with any other man, only I was too proud to tell him so to his face. What can I do? Tell me, Kate you are much better than I am, and you never get into trouble. I am sure I shall die if you don't." And Sophie wept away.

"Look up, dear, and I will tell you."

Sophie did look up with a little start, and the next moment with a little shriek, leaped into the arms—not of sister Kate, but Harry Ainslee.

Sophie declares to this day that she has never forgiven either of them, though she has been Mrs. Harry Ainslee nearly two years.—*Selected.*

THE DANGERS OF ROYALTY.

A THIRTY YEARS' RECORD OF ATTEMPTS AT THE LIVES OF RULERS.

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis, June 2.]

1848—November 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted.

1849—June 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden

1851—May 22—Sefeloque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.

1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.

1852—September 24—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.

1853—February 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens.

1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.

1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III as he was entering the Opera Comique.

1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.

1855—April 28.—Napoleon III. was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giavanni Pianeri.

1856—April 28.—Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.

1856—December 8.—Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples with his bayonet.

1857—August 7.—Napoleon III. again. Bartoletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.

1858—January 14.—Napoleon III. for the fifth time, Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.

1861—July 14.—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.

1862—December 18.—A student named Dossious fired a pistol at Queen Amalia of Greece (Princess of Oldenberg) at Athens.

1863—December 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris.

1865—April 14.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.

1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavarasoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed.

1867.—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris.

1868—June 10.—Prince Michael of Serbia was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.

1871.—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted.

1872—August.—Colonel Gutierrez assassinated President Balta, of the Republic of Peru.

1873—January 1.—President Morales of Bolivia was assassinated.

1875—August.—President Garcia Maeno, of Ecuador, was assassinated.

1877—June.—President Gill, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander Molas.

1878—May 11.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emilie Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann, it will be remembered, fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

1878—June 2.—A third attempt was made on the life of the Emperor William by Dr. Nobiling.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

FLANNEL CAKES.—One quart of flour, two eggs, one and one-half pints of boiled milk (used cold), two tea-spoonfuls of salt, three table-spoonfuls of yeast (added after the other ingredients have been mixed.) Beat light, and set to rise till morning; bake on a griddle.

RUSKS.—One cup of yeast, one cup of sugar, one cup of cream, four eggs; enough flour to make a batter, mixed with the other ingredients. Let it rise; then add enough flour to make rolls, and also add a tea-cupful of lard and butter mixed. Bake as rolls after they have risen.

SATISFIED.

BY ELIZABETH R. GEORGE.

When with a sigh of infinite content
I kneel, oh, wondrous moment, at His feet,
Life's day of labor and probation spent,
Heaven and its glorious fullness all complete;
When, 'mid the sudden glory of the place
I once have looked upon the Master's face,
I shall forget the pain, the bitter want
Of my weak nature, in itself so scant,
And, kneeling down with ecstacy so sweet,
Lo, I shall softly kiss my Saviour's feet;
And though my spirit breathe no earthly word,
All heaven shall hear me as I praise the Lord.

—*Zion's Herald.*

Anecdotes.

☞ Mrs. M—— is beautiful, rich and fashionable, but is unable to read. One day, while calling on her friend Mrs. B——, she perceived a richly bound copy of the Bible, and, smiling, she inquired if she might take it home and read it. Wondering much, Mrs. B—— assented, and one week later the book was returned. "Were you pleased with it?" asked Mrs. B——, dryly. The sweet blue eyes of Mrs. M—— fairly sparkled with pleasure. "Oh, my dear friend, it is a charming novel. They got married at last."

☞ "Why don't you marry?" said Pope Alexander VII. one day to Alacci, the Librarian of the Vatican. "So that, your Holiness, if any opportunity offers I may enter the priesthood." "Well, then, why don't you become a priest?" "I don't, your Holiness, in order that if an opportunity presents itself I may marry well."

☞ Impassioned Lover—"You will not refuse me, my angel. Throw me off, and I shall go mad!" Practical Person—"Oh! that's it, sir, is it? You have been studying Dr. Drysdale's theory that marriage prevents madness, and you would take me as an angel, but an antidote!"—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ An official at the recent fete at the Paris exposition rudely stops the way to a gentleman trying to come in. "I tell you, you can't come in here. It's the door reserved for the diplomatic corps!" "But I tell you that I'm the minister plenipotentiary of——. Look at my card of invitation!" "Umph! Well, go on in; but don't you try it on again!"

☞ Scene—a back slum, Sunday morning—Bill—"'Ullo, 'Arry, it ain't proper to have yer 'ands in yer pockets to-day." 'Arry—"Oh, ain't it? Well, I've got mine in other people's all the week, so I can afford to have 'em in my own on Sundays."

☞ Prisoner at the Bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening," if it would be agreeable to the company.

☞ The editor of the Hackensack *Republican* went to call on his girl, when he saw on the front steps a sign which said, "Beware of the paint." He went away sighing, "I never before knew that she painted."

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Reports from Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

I have sold the VEGETINE for several years; and from personal knowledge of my customers who have bought it, I do cheerfully recommend it for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,
J. J. BROWN,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
nov24-cow2t

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

Is a Positive Cure for all those Complaints and Weaknesses Peculiar to Women.

There are thousands of women now living in the United States in good health, who, before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, had been invalids for years, and had tried vainly and ineffectually all the resources of medical art, which physicians of the different schools could summon to their aid.

THE SUFFERINGS OF WOMEN.

Uterine diseases are not incurable; but when properly treated they yield kindly to medication, as the disposition of all such affections is to get well; nothing being needed but proper medical assistance to encourage the forces of recuperation to overcome the assaults of disease.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

is a positive cure for all those painful complaints and weaknesses peculiar to women. It restores the blood to its natural condition, directs the vital powers aright, strengthens the muscles of the uterus, and lifts it into its place, and gives it tone and strength, so that the cure is radical and entire. It strengthens the back and pelvic region; it gives tone to the whole nervous system; it restores displaced organs to their natural position. That feeling of *bearing down*, causing pain, weight, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

The patient, who before could walk but a few steps and with great pain, can, after the use of this remedy, walk several miles without discomfort. It permeates every portion of the system and gives new life and vigor. It removes dyspepsia, faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It will cure entirely the worst forms of Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration, Irregularities, Flooding, &c. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor. For the cure of kidney complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

so common to our best female population, are generally manifested by the uneasy, restless sensations of the patient. The stomach and nervous system are all sympathetically disordered in most diseases of the uterus. There is also a dull, heavy pain constantly felt in the lower portion of the back, or a severe burning and sharp pain that is almost unendurable; a soreness through the loins, pubis, or lower portion of the abdomen and through the upper portion of the thighs; nausea in the stomach is of frequent occurrence; pain and giddiness in the head, a sense of confusion or weakness, and constant running from one or both eyes sometimes follows as a sympathetic symptom of diseased uterus; and with the weakness of the muscles there is a constant bearing down pain, a pulling from the bowel that renders it very painful to walk or stand for any length of time.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver.

These Pills are specially adapted to the needs of the Stomach and Liver, the derangements of which they prevent and cure. They are excellent in conjunction with the Vegetable Compound, especially in those cases where the complaints that are peculiar to woman are attended with Constipation and a sluggish Liver. In such cases these Pills enable the Vegetable Compound to do its work more speedily and effectually. They are purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless.

These remedies are prepared by Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who will freely answer all letters of inquiry. Six bottles of the Vegetable Compound sent by Express on receipt of $5.00. Pills sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Address Mrs. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
☞ Enclose Stamp for Circulars.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. aug31

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT

Is a POSITIVE CURE for Sciatica, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Lame Back, Sprains, &c. It has cured cases given up by physicians as hopeless, AND IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCIATICA. TRY IT, IT WILL CURE YOU. Always procure large bottles for severe cases. Large bottles $1.50, small bottles 75 cts., half dozen large bottles $7.50. Sold by all druggists. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Boston Mass. Send stamp for "HOUSEHOLD CASH BOOK." my4-os

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Where fortunes are made every day *without risk*, in **Stock Privileges**, (*Puts and Calls.*) We advise when and how to **operate safely**. Book giving full information sent free. Address,

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60 *Chromo and Perfumed Cards*, [no 3 alike.] Name in Gold and Jet, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct. sep14

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed,

ENDORSING

DR. RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES,

After Using Them Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantages we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the prominent relief. Truly yours,
DR. RADWAY. [Signed] THURLOW WEED.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,

CURED AND PREVENTED BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of R. R. Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pain, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure **Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.**

Travellers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fever (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT

As they daily occur after using a few doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercules will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, harp lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphalitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phtisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water, (instantaneous relief where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys,

in Chronic cases of Lucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will, in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO No. 32 Warren, corner Church Street New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you nov23

HEALY'S TONIC PILLS.

The Pure Aromatic Vegetable Compound called Healey's Tonic Pills,

Is a positive and permanent cure for Falling of the Womb, Displacements, Ulceration, Sterility, sense of Dragging Weight in the Pelvis, Back Ache, and Painful Chronic Uterine Weaknesses so common to our best female population. The Pills are free from opium, and all minerals, but give rest and sleep such as opiates never produce, refreshing, and natural. They never fail to relieve Enlargement, Bloat, Ulceration and Inflammation. Prolapsus *always* yield to them. They revitalize the whole system, and are equally good for all weaknesses of the male sex. They impart strength and vitality, and remove all exhaustion caused by brain labor, and sickness. There is nothing in the world that will so soon restore the vital power and give health.

This medicine cannot be too highly praised, or overestimated. It is sure to regulate all functions of the womb disturbed by debility or cold, but it will not deteriorate nor undermine the constitution, or produce abortive results. It restores the weak, strengthens the feeble, and helps women to acquire health which will render the duties of wife and mother the highest of earthly joys. Thousands of women throughout the country have, and will vouch for the truth of these statements. If you desire fuller information of the value of this medicine, send stamp for "GUIDE TO HEALTH," or call at our office and read hundreds of letters from Ladies who have been cured by HEALY'S TONIC PILLS after having doctored in vain for years.

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ORANGE JUDD, Editor of American Agriculturist, says: "We have been using Prof. Horsford's Bread Preparation for a year or two past, and find it very convenient for quickly producing light bread, biscuit, cake, etc., and shall continue its use. While more convenient than the usual Cream Tartar and Soda we fail in with Prof. Horsford's idea that it is also more healthful.

If you cannot get it of your grocer send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample.

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So Much Celebrated for his Remarkable Cures.

May be consulted on all diseases free of charge or by letter, with stamp. Dr. Spear has demonstrated that barks, herbs and roots, scientifically compounded, will CURE ALL CURABLE DISEASES without leaving a life-long poison in the blood, as do mercury, arsenic and the other minerals from which the allopaths and homepaths prepare the most of their medicines. This is especially important to young people. Dr. SPEAR'S PERSONAL ATTENTION will be given to every patient. Office 897 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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Wm. J. Jeffrey, at North Reading, had been sick a year, looked on by his friends and physician as past earthly aid. Called Dr. Spear to see him. This was in August, 1875. He is a strong well man.

Charles W. Doe, at Marblehead, had bleeding from the lungs for three years; had given up all hope, applied to Dr. Spear. This was seven years ago. He is hard at work; does not lose a day from sickness.

Many other names could be given, but people cannot stop to read long statements. If any one doubts the efficacy of Dr. Spear's medicines, let them write (enclosing stamp) to either of the above names and get their opinion.

☞ Send stamp to Dr. Spear for his Medical Hand Book.

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WILL cure Inflammatory and Gouty Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Bunions and enlarged joints positively cured. Sciatic, lumbago, liver and kidney troubles relieved and then cured. This is no imposition; we have used 600 in three months. The Dr. is a thorough Electrician and Electric Physician. Piles, Constipation and diseases of women and children are specialities. The Dr.'s new specific for CATARRH is meeting with unparalleled success. Call and take a treatment free. Office, 28 Winter Street, Boston. Hygienic Retreat, So. Weymouth. Office not open Thursday. Send stamp for circular. oct12-13t

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Cash Fund, January 1, 1878, over $320,000
Surplus over re-insurance $160,000. All losses paid in full. Dividends paid on every expiring policy; 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years, and 20 per cent. on all others.

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NO. 27 STATE STREET.
Local Agencies in every town. jan5

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Exquisite Linen Suits

Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

Two-Piece Suit, $2.50. Three-Piece Suit, $3.00. Sent by mail, postage paid. Five or more Suits by Express; charges paid by us. We are manufacturing large numbers of these suits for the summer trade and have already sold thousands. They are well made, and finely trimmed in Brown or Black, Headed with white piping.

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A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. el

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine. feb2